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THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 5, 1850

For the National Era SKETCHES OF OUR VILLAGE. No. 3. our schoolmistress.

BY MARTHA RUSSELL.

Not long since, while on a visit to some kind friends of mine, I found myself in the company of several ladies, who were discussing with much interest the subject of education, and the respective merits of several fashionable seminaries in that vicinity. Not feeling particularly interested in the subject, I joined my friend E-, in looking over Darley's graphic illustrations of Rip Van Winkle, and soon became so deeply absorbed that I heard only the murmur of their voices, occasionally broken by a word or two uttered in a shriller key, seeming like the echo of the voice of Rip's

I was suddenly recalled from this enchanted valley, by the voice of the fashionable Mrs. -, exclaiming-

"Ah, yes, we will ask Miss R." Then laying her jewelled hand on my shoulder, as if not quite sure that I was free from that drowsy atmosphere, she continued :

"You have hardly heard our argument, my dear, but we were speaking of the superior advantages which seminaries in the city possess over those in the country in all that relates to the true finish of a young lady's education. May we ask at what seminary you were educated?"

There was something so bizarre, so ludicrous between the lady's expectant tone and the picture her words called up to my mind, that I could hardly repress a smile as the unvarnished truth rose to my lips; but one glance at her haughty face brought with it the memory of her wealth, her morbid exclusiveness, her horror of anything "native to the soil," and, let me confess the truth, reader, with a feeling strongly akin to cowardice, I evaded a direct reply by saying, "I was educa-

ted at home." "Ah, you had a governess then. Your parents were so wise as to follow the good old English custom. I wish it was more fashionable here, for it is much to be preferred to our mixed boardingschools. I have sometimes thought I would employ a governess for Celestia, but it is so difficult to find one possessing all the requisite qualifications. Your friends must have been fortunate."

My folly had brought its reward. I colored, stammer forth something, when I caught the clear gray eyes of my friend E- fixed earnestly upon me, while a most provokingly quizzical smile gathered around his mouth. All at once my confusion vanished, and, raising my eyes to the lady's face, I said, quietly-

"I fear I have led you into a mistake, Mrs. W I should have said that I was educated chiefly at the district school in my native vil-

There was a slight, almost imperceptible raising of the lady's shoulders, and her bland air of respectful attention vanished at once, as she replied with a slight drawl-

"Ah-ahem! I think I have heard Squire W --- say that there have been some improvements in the common schools within a few years;" and, turning carelessly away, she began to discuss with her neighbor the last new design for crotchet that had appeared in the Lady's Book.

"Coolly done, that," whispered E "You must remember that a great gulf suddenly yawns between people sometimes, even in this world. For a moment I feared you would fail to see that little red school-house of which you so often speak, in the golden atmosphere that surrounds Mrs.

As other people besides Mrs. W ---- sometime ask after my Alma Mater, I have determined to describe it, partly because I think "our school" was peculiar even in those days, and partly because I wish to daguerre a few traits of one who has long since been among the angels.

Should you ever chance to visit our village eader, you will find the main road from the west for the space of two miles or so, clinging close to the foot of a rugged chain of hills, known as the Totoket range. On the left, you will have their precipitous front, in some places barren and bleak, and crowned by huge old cliffs-

" Here dark with the thick moss of centuries, And there of chalky whiteness, where the thunderh

and in others, draped to the very summit with a mass of tangled green, through which rise the heads of the tall cedars, like watchful sentinels Very, very beautiful is the old mountain in the genial spring-time, when he unfurls his leafy banner and displays every shade of green, from the deep black hue of the cedar, to the pale, faint tinge of the buttonwood and the aspen, with the white blossoms of the dogwood peeping out from the midst like stars. And still beautiful is he, when the frosts of autumn have fallen upon him, and all the shows of summer have departed; when the everlasting cedars, clothed to the very topmost branch in robes of flame-colored livery, stand, like old martyrs, lifting their upstretched arms to heaven, and hinting, not dimly that God still speaketh from the midst of the

burning bush, would we but listen.

rugged features, and with a gentle, loving arm embraces our village and the valley north of it, in my early settlers as the pleasant and of Groshen." Here, for the first time, you catch a view of the village, which looks like a bird's nest hidden between the hills, and just where the last undulation of the mountain slopes down to meet the main road, stood the Red schoolhouse. I have spoken of its origin, and described its appearance in a previous sketch, but I said nothing of the old apple-tree whose boughs overhung its roof; that apple-tree, which raust, even as a germ, have had a kind of fore-feeling of its destiny, or surely its trank would never have been garnished with such excellent knots for footholds, its limbs would never have twisted in my early education the other day, laughingly remarked—

"And to these youthful 'Meditations among the Comb—30.

NATS—Messrs. Baldwin, Barnwell, Benton, Butler, Chase, Clarke, Davis of Mississippi, Dayton, Dodge of Wissons, Eving, Greene, Hale, Hamilin, Mason, Miller, Morton, Phelps, Seward, Smith, Soulé, Spruance, Turney, Underwood, Upham, Wales, Winthrop, and Yulee—28.

Mr. Walker moved that the last thirty-five sections of the bill be stricken out, leaving the bill with only those provisions which relate to the admission of California.

Mr. Norris said that he believed a motion to among the comb—30.

NATS—Messrs. Baldwin, Barnwell, Benton, Marson, Willer, Chase, Clarke, Davis of Mississippi, Dayton, Dodge of Wissons, Miller, Morton, Phelps, Seward, Smith, Soulé, Spruance, Turney, Underwood, Upham, Wales, Winthrop, and Yulee—28.

Mr. Walker moved that the last thirty-five sections of the bill with only those provisions which relate to the admission of California.

Mr. Norris said that he believed a metion to among the part of the sa known among the early settlers as the pleasan

themselves into such admirable seats for children, and its blossoms would never have been the earliest and most fragrant of the season. It was truly the tree of knowledge of good and evil to us urchins, for many a pleasant half hour we sat perched up amidst its branches, watching the swallows that built their nests in the belfry of the Episcopal church across the way, or mocking the bob-o'-linkums in the meadows of the river.

Moreover, from the foot of the trunk sprang divers singularly smooth, straight shoots, which sometimes found their way into a certain corner of the school-room, as incentives to learning by the inverse method.

Then, that length of fence under the appletree—never were rails so smooth or so capitally

Then, that length of lence under the apple-tree—never were rails so smooth or so capitally arranged for climbing; blessings on the hand that laid them! why, our sleds made nothing of it, but came darting like arrows from the hill above, and paused not until we landed on the opabove, and paused not until we landed on the op-posite side of the street. But I must not linger here; I can almost fancy that I hear again the sound of the ferule on the window casement, the invariable signal which recalled us from our

sports.

To my young readers, I would say, do not fancy that our school-room was anything like yours, with your convenient desks, your shaded windows, your globes, cabinets, and outline maps. Ours was a large, square room, lighted by six or eight windows, through which, during the long summer hours, came a flood of light and heat so intense as to dazzle the eyes and bewilder the brain of the strongest. Around three sides of the room ran rude desks, to which were attached rough, narrow planks for benches, and inside of these was a row of similar benches for the smaller scholars. These were without any support for er scholars. These were without any support for the back, and all of them so high that not more than one pair of feet cut of a dozen could by any means contrive to touch the floor. The last side, with the exception of the space taken up for the door, was occupied by the great fire-place, which yawned from the door post to the opposite wall. In these utilitarian days, when

"Men scarcely know how beautiful fire is," such fires as we used to have are a rarity. No wonder that the great wooden beam which served for a mantel-piece took fire almost every day, even though the inventor of friction matches, on whose unfortunate head the old people of our vil-lage lay the blame of all the fires which have desolated city and country for several years, was not hore.

not born. not born.

Ah! those great blazing, crackling fires will never be forgotten. The heart of the sailor turns back to them, as he paces the deck through the weary night-watches, with the rain and sleet driving in his face, while the biting north wind covers his long locks and shaggy pea-jacket with glittering icicles; and brightly do they gleam and glow in the restless dreams of more than one famished, because of glod-seeker, as he sinks down to his last sleep amid the snows of sinks down to his last sleep amid the snows of the Rocky Mountains. Of maps, we had none; I doubt whether such

an article ever saw the inside of the Red school-

an article ever saw the inside of the Red school-house, and the Japanese might have been next door neighbors to us, for aught we knew or cared. The labors of Lindley Murray, Horne Tooke, Webster, Ashe, Greenleaf, and Brown, were con-Webster, Ashe, Greenleaf, and Brown, were considered as entirely supererogatory by both teachers and parents. Indeed, so strong was this prejudice against grammar, that when it was introduced into our schools, some years later, the teachers seldom made any application of its rules. We were taught to repeat it by rote, and in this way I studied grammar for several years, and could repeat the whole, from Etymology to Syntax, without being able to construe correctly a single sentence. In the same manner we studied Orthography and Prosody, as laid down in the early editions of Webster's Spelling-book. I doubt whether any children were ever more familiar with that same Spelling-book than were we; not only with the orthography of our lessons, but the number of words in a column, the number of leaves in the book, the leading word number of leaves in the book, the leading word on each page, every typographical error, to say nothing of the hours we spent in studying the beauties of those specimens of art that illustra-ted the fables, counting the apples on the tree in the fable of "The Old Man and Rude Boy," or

the fable of "The Old Man and Rude Boy," or the exact number of flies composing the swarm that tormented the poor "Fox in the Bramble." In reading, spelling, and arithmetic, we were, to a certain degree, more carefully drilled, and a clear, well-written copy-book was the teacher's and pupil's pride on the day of examination.

Thus, with the occasional diversion of "Choosing Sides" in spelling, and a grand pitched battle with snow-balls between our boys and their rivals of the White school, we passed the winter. In the summer, when the large boys were busy in the fields, writing and arithmetic were both laid aside, and in their place we had patchwork with all its endless variations, marking, embroidery, stitching, and plain sewing. For the qualifications of our teacher in the last, I can well vouch, for I have a very distinct recollection of her compelling me to rip the wristband three times from pelling me to rip the wristband three times from the first shirt sleeve I ever made, because, for-sooth, I did not eatch every gather.

sooth, I did not catch every gather.

It is of this teacher, or mistress, for the term was peculiarly appropriate in those days, I wish to speak. I have mused much upon her character, and she ever seems to have been of those unto whom it is appointed to be "made perfect through suffering." Her whole life was a combat—a struggle with physical weakness and pain. Hour after hour have I seen her walk the school-room with rapid, uneven steps, her long, thin fingers clenched together, her pale lips parted, while the great drops of perspiration started on her brow, yet not a word or murmur ever escaped her; and when the paroxysm was past, her voice was low tall, spare figure, and thin, pale face, bore unmis-takeable traces of this warfare; but there was a light in her great, dark eyes, clear, serene, and luminous, as that of the fixed stars, which spake of conquest, and a hope centered in Him "in whom there is no variableness nor shadow of

Husbandless and childless, possessing a sufficiency of this world's goods, it was a matter of surprise to many, that she did not seek that life of ease which her delicate health scemed to require. But she feared the ennul and selfshness of a life of idlenger; she felt intuitively that of a life of idleness; she felt intuitively that-"Something the heart must have to cherish;

that no woman can be happy without some occu-pation, some interest in life; therefore she took charge of the village school for many a pleasant

The children became her children; in their progress, pleasures, troubles, and difficulties, she rejoiced or sorrowed; and if she could not teach the "higher branches," no one better possessed the secret of inculcating in the minds of the children habits of strict honesty, reverence toward God and our elders, kindness and forbearance toward each other, and courtesy toward all

men.

She was fond of poetry, especially devotional poetry, and rhymed herself with great facility. Her approbation of our conduct was generally expressed in rhyme, on small, square pieces of paper, ornamented with various devices in red and green burning bush, would we but listen.

On the right, the open country sweeps southward toward Long Island Sound, but so broken and undulating that you must ascend the mountain, would you catch a glimpse of the blue water. As you approach the village, a valley opens, in the midst of which sleep two small but beautiful sheets of water, separated only by a narrow, ribbon-like bit of green meadow. Winding around these, you may trace green lanes, crossed here and there by more public roads, and catch glimpses of the sharp roofs and heavy stone chimneys of old farm-houses, rising from amidst clusters of green trees.

Not a great many rods beyond this point, the mountain suddenly makes a turn to the northwest, and, like the face of a stern fellow-traveler, relaxing into a smile at parting, smooths its rugged features, and with a gentle, loving arm,

in my early education the other day, laughingly

ite authors In looking over the manuscripts of our old school-mistress, not long since, I came across the follow-ing lines, which will serve to illustrate her character, as well as the occupations in which she sought to overcome her life-long foes, suffering and weakness. They were addressed to a sister, after a "distressing illness," and entitled

EXERCISE THE BEST PHYSICIAN. "My dear, I have been spinning tow, And I desire to have you know How very well and strong I feel; My best physician is my wheel.

If you should see me at my wheel, Perhaps you would think I'd never reel; But I can spin ten knots a day— A noble task for me, yon'll say. It strengthens all my frame, I find, And does invigorate my mind, And makes my spirit cheerful too All the result of spinning tow.

I've put aside my easy chair, No longer do I need to wear My blanket and my shawl, and sit As if I had an ague fit. Nor do I sigh and cry 'ch. dear! I shall be ill again, I fear! But I am cheerful now, and feel Quite grateful to my Doctor Wheel."

The spot where the Red school-house stood is now a smooth green bank, the old apple-tree is gone, and the old rail-fence superseded by a rough, tumbling-down-looking stone wall. Time and Death have worked their will upon that merry flock of children, and she who for so many pleasant sum-mers moved in our midst like a guiding angel, has long since "passed through death unto life."

CONGRESS.

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS - FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1850. Tusday, July 30, 1850.

Mr. Davis of Massachusetts presented the credentials of Robert C. Winthrop, appointed by the Governor of Massachusetts, Senator from that State in place of Mr. Webster, resigned.

Mr. Pearce, from the committee appointed to investigate the difficulty between Messrs. Benton and Foote, made a report, censuring the toleration which has been shown to personalities in the Senate, but recommending no action. The report was accompanied by a large mass of evidence, and the whole was ordered to be printed.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill reported by the select Committee of Thirteen—to admit California into the Union as a State; providing Territorial Governments for Utah and New Mexico; and making proposals to Texas for the setttlement of her western and northern boundaries.

The question pending was on the following amendment by Mr. Bradbury:
Strike out the 39th section (containing the proposals to Texas) and insert:
"That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint three ners, who shall have power to agree under the legislative authority under the legislative authority of the State of Texas, upon the territory properly included with g word in and rightfully belonging to the State of Texas, at the time of her annexation to the United States or at any period aince that date, and to define and little tree in establish the limits of the same if they shall find it practicable to do so; and in case they shall be unable to agree upon the true and legistimate boundary of the State of Texas, they are hereby authorized to agree upon a convenient line of boundary between the territory of the United States and the said State of Texas, commencing at the point where the Red river is intersected by the 100th degree of west longitude, being the by the 100th degree of west longitude, being the southwest angle of the Indian territory, and running to a point on the Rio Grande, to be agreed upon by the said Commissioners; and also to agree upon the terms, conditions, and consideration, upon which such line shall be established; and the proceedings and agreements of the said Commissioners shall be, as soon as possible, transmitted to the President of the United States, to be by him submitted to Congress for its specific by the said to the congress for its specific to the United States. to be by him submitted to Congress for its ap-

proval and action thereupon; and the said agreement, when approved by the Congress of the United States and the Legislature of the State of Texas, shall be obligatory upon the parties.

Mr. Sebastian moved to amend the amendme by striking out of it the words, "commencing a the point where the Red river is intersected by the 100th degree of west longitude, being the southwest angle of the Indian territory, and run-

southwest angle of the Indian territory, and running to a point on the Rio Grande;" and the motion to amend was lost.

Mr. Dawson moved to amend the amendment to the amendment by adding thereto:

And be it further enacted, That until such time as the boundary line between the State of Texas and the territory of the United States be agreed to by the Legislature of the State of Texas and the Government of the United States, the Territorial Government authorized by this act shall not go into operation east of the Rio Grande, nor shall any State be established for New Mexico embracing any territory east of the Rio Grande. embracing any territory east of the Rio Grande Mr. Benton opposed the amount Mr. Benton opposed the amendment; he said the plain English of it was that he territory eas f the Rio Grande was to be ceded to the State

f Texas. Messrs. Clay, Butler, Dawson, Foote, Rusk, and Houston, supported the amendment, and Messrs. Douglas, Miller, Ewing, Underwood, and Benton, opposed the amendment.

Benton, opposed the amendment.

Mr. Walker said that it was apparent for some days that the friends of the bill desired to satisfy Texas, and as it was also becoming apparent that Texas was not to be satisfied, he moved to lay the bill on the table.

And the question being taken, the motion did

not prevail.
YEAS—Messrs. Baldwin, Barnwell, Benton Yeas—Messrs. Baldwin, Barnwell, Benton, Butler, Chase, Clarke, Davis of Massachusetts, Davis of Mississippi, Dayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Ewing, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Hunter, Mason, Miller, Phelps, Seward, Smith, Turney, Upham, Walker, Winthrop, and Yulee—25.

Nays—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Berrien, Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Cooper, Dawson Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Foote, Houston, Jones, King, Mangum, Morton, Norris, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Wales, and Whitcomb—32.

The question was then taken, and the amend-

Wales, and Whitcomb—32.

The question was then taken, and the amendment of Mr. Dawson to the amendment of Mr. Bradbury was agreed to by the following vote:

YEAS—Mesers. Atchison, Badger, Barnwell,
Bell, Berrien, Butler, Clay, Clemens, Cooper,
Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dickinson, Dodge
of Iswa, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, Jones,
King Manager, Manager, Phelips Pratt. King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Phelps, Pratt Rusk, Sebastian, Soulé, Sturgeon, Turney, and

Yulee—30.
Navs—Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury, NAYS—Mossrs. Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury, Bright, Chase, Clarke, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Douglas, Ewing, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Norris, Pearce, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Underwood, Upham, Wales, Walker, Whitcomb, and Winthrop—28. and Winthrop—28.

The question recurring on the amendment of Mr. Bradbury as amended, it was agreed to, as

lengthen, the passing traveller might have seen half a dozen little girls, wandering cautiously among the sunken graves, or seated amid the tall grass at the foot of some old slab of red sandstone, tracing the lugubrious incription with their tiny fingers.

A friend, to whom I related this peculiar trait ter, Jones, King, Mangum, Norris, Pratt, Rusk, in my early education the other day, laughingly

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

Mr. Berrien raised a point of order. The Senate had inserted a part of those words; was it now in order to strike them out?

The Presiding Officer ruled the motion to be in order.

Mr. Downs, Mr. Turney, and Mr. Foote, opposed the motion.
Mr. Pratt and Mr. Phelps supported the amend-Mr. Clay supported the emendment, and Mr. Phelps replied to Messrs. Clay and Tur-

Messrs. Berrien, Cass, and Foote, continued

Messrs. Berrien, Cass, and Foote, continued the discussion upon the powers of Congress, and the inherent rights of the people of the Territories, and the doctrine of non-intervention.

Mr. Mangum moved that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. Hale asked for the year and nays, which were ordered; and the question being taken, resulted as follows: YEAS—Messrs. Badger, Barnvell, Bell, Clemens, Ewing, Hunter, Mangum, Pearce, Phelps, and Yulee—10.

and Yulee—10.

Navs—Messrs. Atchison, Bentou, Bradbury, Bright, Butler, Cass, Chase, Clarke, Clay, Cooper, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dickinson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Foote, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Houston, Jones, King, Mason, Miller, Morton, Norris, Pratt, Rusk, Seward, Shields, Smith, Saulé, Savance, Stanser, Tayance, Under, Soulé, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Under wood, Wales, Walker, Whitcomb, and Win throp-43.
Messrs. Berrien, Foote, and Downs, continued

Mr. Davis of Mississippi obtained the floor when he gave way to Mr. Seward, who moved that the Senate ad-And the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1850. The motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill granting 160 acres of the public lands without cost, to landless men, was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, coming up in order, Mr. Erans, who had

the floor, moved to lay it on the table. Agreed The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. On motion of Mr. Bayly, the California message was laid

of Mr. Bayly, the California mesage was laid aside by a vote of 95 to 68.

The bill making appropriations for revolutionary and ether pensions was taken up. Mr. Putnam of New York delivered a speech on the Slavery Question, presenting the Northern view.

The committee rose, reported the bill to the House, and, under the operation of the previous question, it was passed. question, it was passed.

The House again went into Committee of the Whole on the state the Union, and took up the Navy Pension bill. This was put through with similar despatch, reported to the House, and, under the operation of the previous question, was passed.

The House went into Committee, took up the

For the National Era. GREENWOOD LEAVES.

Thu veil were as a cloud shutting out heave An envious blight across the Calla's snow. Because, sweet lady, many a woman's heart Throbs proudly at thy name; full many alip Fight pressed thy pictured brow with grateful love And many have stolen away to draperied halls Sacred to senatorial feet—or seught Dim grave-yards, where the sunlight startleth not The leafy glooms on swarded mound or marble-Or loitered in the city's crowded avonues-With thee for their one thought.

Of perfect womanhood! I sought thee thus When, late, June breathed her blessing o'er our ho Purpling their chambers with her wifely blush. I found thee, bright one, with thy policat even Diamonded like a queen. Those arge, soft eyes, Proud, bathed in darkness spiritual as the ray Of farthest nebulæ-yet morning winned With April on an anstral, green swanna Hath not a blander or a kindlier light-Those glorious, mournful eyes! I say their lashes Heavy with glistening dew: the white thy lips In dainty dimples curled, two crimson buds Quivering through amber waves beneath the star Oh! I had dreamed of thee! but thouart fair Beyond what angels told. Thy lofty soul, So swetly tender and so proudly true,
Hath wrought its own clear outlines in the sweep Of thy poor features; warmed the geterous blood Which ripens the olive on thy changeful cheek; And through the arch play of thy lovellest limbs, The light, caressing fall of thy small ingers, Breathed its own grace and beauty. Have watched thee long and lovingly-the angels

So oft have kissed thy slumbering lids, so oft Have blessed thy dear regards what time the shaft Blent odors, starlight, echoes of sweet sounds-Wherewith pale Inspiration, huntress wild, Chases coy sleep away, were in the air, That now those broad lids, when they droop, sclipes Less of the earth than heavenly; those sweet looks Seem franchised from all shade of earthly care Save what meek sorrow thrills thy sister hear In love and pity for a race in tears. My soul once wandering on an isle remote In a deep cavern by the sounding sea, Came where the Recording Angel, earnest-eved And smiling with sweet haughtiness, kept record Of all Earth's daughters, gifted, good, or fair— The Beautiful were graven on the pearl. Or traced in fire along the glowing heart
Of the rare chrysolite; and those whose thoughts Were radiant with the aureole of Poesie-The emerald kept their glorious memory green. Those other, whose pure lives-like and Have made a hundred happy, and embalmed Those good and gentle, such as every heart In diamonds on a cross of argentine.

I sought two dear words, graceful, musical, Hinting of woodland isles and clustering leaves found them in the chrysolite : her be Is dark and beamy like the scintillant gem. The emerald wore them in its forest hue, Quick with rich life—like her own sparkling songs Speak, Diamond-oracle!" I said, with tear How bloomed the "good of life" through the thick leav Of bay and myrtle on her maiden breast, And, diamond broidered on the flashing silver Mid proudest names—pale martyrs, throned queen With their lords' praises wreathing their gray locks, Daughters, true sisters, virgins pure as light, I read and kissed GRACE GREENWOOD'S honored name H. CECIL HUNT. Washington, July, 1850.

I propose, therefore, to cull from a letter on the subject of it, written by that warm-hearted friend of Freedom, Rev. John Keer, whose venerable age gives peculiar force—inspiration, I might say—to his words of commendation. He says: "I have read it, (the speech of Mr. Durkee,) and I regard it as among the very best on this great question of Liberty. I thank you for it. I am rejoiced to find Mr. Durkee so much at home on this subject—that he has uttered his reasons with so much clearness and candor—with so much eleounce of language. I perceive that Mr. Durkee's mind has truly comprehended the sublime Spirit of Reform, so wonderfully signalized in the

Mr. Norris then moved to strike out from the tenth section of the bill, imiting the legislative freedom for all—protection for man as man."

"nor establishing or prohibiting African sla"nor establishing or prohibiting African sla"The strength of the slave-freedom for the slave-freedom for all—protection for man as man."

"Say to Mr. Durkee, 'Be aggressive! Fear no to follow Truth!' I presume he is in middle, in the slave-freedom for all—protection for man as man."

"Say to Mr. Durkee, 'Be aggressive! Fear no to follow Truth!' I presume he is in middle, it is to follow the slave-freedom for all—protection for man as man."

Liberty Party Convention.—This convention, composed of Gerrit Smith, Wm. Goodell, and others, who withdrew from the mass of the Liberty party on the nomination of John P. Hale for President, recently held a Convention in Syracuse, New York. Their distinctive principle is, that Congress has power, under the Constitution, to abolish slavery in the States. From the report of their proceedings in the New York Tribine, we select the following:

1. Resolved, That passing events do but deepen our conviction, that a sectarian religion is the greatest hindrance to the deliverance of the slave.

2. Resolved, That every Slaveholding Government is but a piracy; and that, hence, if pirates invade Cuba or South Carolina, Brazil or Georgia, there is no more reason why Abolitionists and believers in righteous civil Governments should

there is no more reason why Abolitionists and believers in righteous civil Governments should sympathise with the invaded than the invading King carried into effect with as little delay as possible. The lands must be surveyed and divi-

pirates.
3. Resolved, That the Covernment is deeply possible. The lands must be surveyed and divi-ded into lots; and agents chosen to negotiate with the people; and other arrangements made to put them in possession of their homes. Some time must elapse ere all can be done satisfactorily, unjust which disfranchises women; which denies its subjects the right to buy and sell freely what they please; which permits the sale of intoxicating drinks; which consumes the earnings of its subjects in wars; which tolerates or practice Land Monopoly; which refuses to the accused or to any party litigant the right of having his cause tried by judges and jurors who are not members of secret societies; or which sanctions or permits the practice of the matchless crime of Slavery.

POLYNESIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

sickness among the people.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1850.

The report of the Committee of Thirteen was

taken up, its friends feeling confident that this

day would witness the passage of what is called the Omnibus Bill. Preparation had, we learn,

is so many of the Cass Senators from the North

cidental question voted uniformly so as to keep

the Omnibus bill before the Senate, and promote

its success, moved to strike out from the 10th sec-

tion, the words, "or establishing or prohibiting

slavery." General Cass, in his Nicholson Letter,

took the ground that the people of a Territory

have the sole and exclusive right to regulate

their own concerns, including the subject of

canvass of 1849. The bill originally reported, pro-

hibited the Territories from passing any law "re-

specting African slavery." The three last words,

out the restriction on the Territorial Legislature,

was to accommodate the bill to the Cass platform,

Mr. Clay appealed to Southern Senators in be-

half of the motion of Mr. Norris, reminding them

that the design was to conform the bill to the

policy of Non-Intervention, a great Southern doe-

and the Free-Soilers of course voted for the mo-

tion, not unwilling to leave the hands of the

Territorial Legislature untied, and to render the

bill as unacceptable as possible to the Southern

The motion of Mr. Norris prevailed by the fol-

Yeas—Messrs. Badger, Baldwin, Bell, Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Chase, Clarke, Clay, Cooper, Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Felch, Greene, Hamlin, Jones, Mangum, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Pratt, Seward, Shields, Smith, Sprunce, Sturgeon, Underwood, Upham, Wales, and Winthrop—32.

Nays-Messrs. Atchison, Barnwell, Benton

Berrien, Butler, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Downs, Ewing, Hunter, King, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Soulé, Turney, Walker, Whitcomb, and Yulee—20.

appointed the calculations of the special friends

of the bill. They had exulted in the passage of

Dawson's amendment, abandoning all of New Mexico claimed by Texas, and yielding to the

amendment proved the death of the bill. Texas bragged too high, and lost all.

Mr. Pearce, the able and independent member

ultraists.

lowing vote:

To the Editor of the National Era: My DEAR SIR: I send you a single number o the Polynesian, Government paper, together with this sheet, to the care of Lewis Tappan, Esq, our mutual friend. He will forward you this and the paper, and, perhaps, make some other communications from me. I shall write in a small hand, as I wish to say many things, and say them in as small a space as possible. I will, however, try to write plain, so that the labor of The House went into Committee, took up the Fortification bill The Committee rose, the House passed a resolution to terminate debate in two hours, and then resolved itself again into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. A debate took place, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Committee took up the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Committee in a sommunications from me. I shall write in a small as place as possible. I will, however, try to write plain, so that the labor of reading may not cost you more than the intelligence is worth.

In the Polynesian which I send, you will see

reading may not cost you more than the intelligence is worth.

In the Polynesian which I send, you will see "Resolutions passed by the King, in privy council, the 21st day of Desember, A. D. 1849." These, I hope, you will give your readers. I think you will rejoice, as friends of Humanity and Liberty, in the passing of such liberal resolutions by a Government hitherto sufficiently engreesive Your as so many of the Case Senators from the National Resolution Red Passers Atchison Red Passers Red Pas will see what the editor of our paper has to say on the subject. I cordially sympathize with him in the gratification which he feels and expresses in those editorial remarks. I also sympathize with the poor Hawaiians in the joy which they may be supposed to feel, which they all ought to feel, and which many of them doubtless do feel, on reading those resolutions. For next to the Gospel of the blessed God, nothing held for inverted they reached their rearr since held for inverted they reached their rearr since held for the Wilmot Proviso, and the admission of ing half so important has reached their ears since it was announced that the "gods of Hawaii are destroyed."

As I have heretofore written you on the sub ject of "land purchases," and have expressed my fears that the country would be sold to foreigners, allow me, if consistent, to remark briefly on the resolutions. And you may be desirous of knowing through whose influence the prospects of the people have been so strikingly changed for the better. What I know on this subject I will tell you. The influence of the mission, and of those formerly connected with the mission, has een made to bear steadily on this subject for many years, and has been greatly strengthening of late. The influence of Lafon, the noble, greatof late. The innuence of Laton, the noble great-hearted friend of Humanity, and of the late Ed-win Locke, both formerly of the mission, was par-ticularly powerful and salutary. So of others now in the field. The chiefs have been instructed that it was not only their duty to put their people in possession of their lands, but that it was their highest policy to do so. They have been addressed publicly and in private, and appeals have been made to them through the press. What has been said publicly, and through the columns of the native newspaper, has reached he columns of the native newspaper, has reach the ear and the eye of the common people, and they have thus learned more fully their own rights. In compliance with our advice, they have respectfully but earnestly petitioned the King and chiefs to sell them small farms.

Another thing. You are aware that I have acted as agent for the Government in disposing of lands in this district. Some 2,000 acres I have sold, and the greater part of it to the people. Evsold, and the greater part of it to the people. Every native in Makawas has a small farm, or might have had. I do not at this moment recollect of an individual in the place who has not purchased more or less land, though some few have sold out. Now, this experiment at Makawas may have had some influence in inducing the chiefs to adopt the resolutions above given; at least it had the effect of increasing the desire of the resolutions above given; at least it had the effect of increasing the desire of the resolutions. of increasing the desire of the people to obtain homes for themselves and their children. I con-fidently expected, from the time we obtained perresult, and I am happy in the belief that this re-sult has been so speedily and safely obtained. Others besides the missionaries had done all in Others besides the missionaries and unnear the their power to induce the chiefs to sell, and the people to purchase lands. Judge William L. Lee I will name, because with him I have had much conversation on this subject, and I understand his views better than I do those of any other man out of the mission. At a public meeting at Molokai, last year, I heard his glowing exhortation to the last year, I heard his glowing exhortation to the people, to obtain lands. He assured them that the only hope of the national existence of the Hawaiian race was in their obtaining lands. The middle and lower classes, said he, must have lands, or all is lost. He then said, with great earnestness, "Ask for your lands, beg for your lands, fight for your lands."

Mr. Wyllie and others have also advocated the rights of the people to lands. The Polynesian newspaper has taken the same ground. Of late, a good deal has been said by the editor and correspondents of that paper. You can easily see through whose influence the above resolutions were passed.

were passed.

2d. The passing of those resolutions was an act creditable to the chiefs.

It is well known that Hawaiian chiefs have Washington, July, 1850.

For the National Ers.

MR. DURKEE'S SPEECH.

A VOICE FROM THE AGED.

In publishing the soulfull speech of the Hon. Charles Durkee of Wisconsin, I observed that you accompanied it by no word of comment whatever. I inferred the reason of your silence to be the allusions to your own history, as an advocate of glorious truths of Anti-Slavery Reform, made by Mr. Durkee; and which, of course, went, with the rest of the speech, into your own paper, whatever natural repugnance you may have felt to its insertion.

Now, I feel that such a rare speech as Mr. property in bones and sinews will be known no more.

You can see at once, Mr. Editor, that it must

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age in which we live—freedom for the slave—
freedom for all—protection for man as man."

"Say to Mr. Durkee, 'Be aggressive! Fear not to follow Truth!" I presume he is in middle, if not early life. May God spare him to be a mighty worker for Liberty and Justice! I am among the aged, (nearly seventy,) but I have yet physical and mental strength to labor, and I will do what I can."

After that inspiring message, the venerable writer turns to a class of which Mr. Durkee is one, and adds: "All hall to the noble band of Free-Soilers in Congress! My daily prayer is, that they may be strong in this great moral conflict. Rely upon it, that the anti-lavery sentiment is growing raphily among the People. Manuent is growing raphily among the People. Meretofore, when the people are well domed, though the conflict will be protracted. Let us have confidence in Truth!"

To that I desire to add nothing by way of comment, except to say that were I a member of Congress, I would desire no more inspiring word of approbation than the above, coming, as it does, from the peop of one who has passed his allotted "three score and ten?" in the ranks of our moral array, To the Free-Soilers, one and all, I hope it will be conflict, nerved more firmly than ever for that great conflict of Truth with Error, whose crisis hour seven by many proven and the proven are young be blast, urging them on to the conflict, nerved more firmly than ever for that great conflict of Truth with Error, whose crisis hour seven to be an tength approaching?

Liberty Party Convention.—This convention, composed of Gerrit Smith, Wm. Goodell.

Liberty Party Convention.—This convention, composed of Gerrit Smith, Wm. Goodell.

resolutions which will take away all the excuses and apologies for idleness. If the people now refuse to seek land, if they prefer horses, or silk garments, or other articles of finery, to comfortable homes, if they defer purchasing till the time passes by, and the lands are thrown into market and taken up by foreigners, on them be the responsibility. That many will let this golden opportunity slip, and continue to live as wretchedly as formerly, I have no doubt.

I am about starting on a short excursion through a part of my field, through Kula, the potato country, concerning which Mr. Hall speaks in the Polymssian which I send you. Many of the people of that district have of late made money very rapidly, by selling the Irish potato. I shall do all I can to induce them to secure the lands without delay. So also in relation to other parts of my field. I shall urge the Government officers to do all they can to have the resolutions of the King carried into effect with as little delay as possible. The lender week he surveyed and sixty and the proper and Phelps, from the motion. It is worthy of remark, that while the Whig Senators, Cooper and Phelps, from the free States of Pennsylvania and Vermont, and the Democratic Senators from the North, could stand this miserable amendment of Mr. Dawson, without flinching, though it was a base concession to the fraudulent demand of Texas, Mr. Pearce and Judge Underwood, Whig Senators from slave States, found in it an insuperable objection to voting for the bill.

Mr. Shields of Illinois, who the day before, at the instance of General Houston, on the impulse of the moment, had changed his vote from the negative to the affirmation on Mr. Dawson's amendment, thus securing its passage, now rose, and with a manly frankness confessed his error, and with a manly frankness confessed his error, and with a manly frankness confessed his error, and the proposition to voting for the bill. and with a manly frankness confessed his error, said that he was never so sorry for any vote he had given, as for that; that it was clearly against his udgment, and that he was glad that the Senator

but patience and perseverance will do everything.

If I am spared, you shall hear again on this
subject. In the mean time, pray for us and the
people, that God will bless and save them for His give him an opportunity to put himself right, and do justice. Messrs. Rusk and Houston were indignanttalked of Texas wrongs, Texas forbearance, Texas valor, and all that; and they let it be un-Yours, with respect, J. S. GREEN. derstood that Texas could not consent to Mr. P. S .- I am sorry to say that it is a time of

from Maryland had made his motion, as it would

Pearce's motion. It will be observed that Mr. Bradbury and Mr. Norris, whose States have reiterated their attachment to the Wilmot Proviso, now voted against laying upon the table a bill in which the Proviso HOW THE OMNIBUS BILL WAS OVERSET,

was repudiated. The substitute of Mr. Douglas was rejectedyeas 24, navs 33.

Mr. Turney moved the indefinite postponement of the bill, and the question was taken with the following result:

Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Clay, Cooper, Daw-son, Dickinson, Dodge of Iows, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Foote, Jones, King, Mangum, Morton, Norris, Pearce, Pratt, Sebastian, Shields, Spru-

possible, to the theory of territorial rights laid Messrs. Rusk and Houston, having failed to extort concessions to the exorbitant demands of for the Wilmot Proviso, and the admission of California unencumbered, but who on every in-

Mr. Atchison said that when such a motion was in order, he would move to strike out of the bill everything relating to California. Texas had been stricken out, New Mexico was also out— there were none in the omnibus now but Califor-nia and Utah. He considered that the application of Utah was the only one becoming in a Ter-ritory of the United States to make. She had asked for a Government, and was willing to take what we chose to give her. He considered Calislavery, in their own way. On this principle, he and his followers had gone into the Presidential

There were serious objections to her admission, and it had been said she had been delayed nine into the Union by such a measure as this, he would vote to delay her nine years.

at the instance of the ultra Southern men, were Mr. Badger. Forever. Mr. Atchison. Yes, forever. substituted by the words "or establishing or pro-Mesers, BADGER and ATCHISON must stand comhibiting slavery." The section as originally re-ported, and as amended, was in direct conflict with mended to the American People, as gentlemen of great liberality and unexampled patriotism. the doctrine and position of General Cass. If Mr. Underwood moved to amend Mr. Pearce's he and his friends should vote for it, they would amendment, by striking out the Proviso. Lostgive the lie to all they asserted and argued in 1848-The design of Mr. Norris in moving to strike veas 26, navs 32.

Mr. Yulee moved to strike from the amendment the provision for the appointment of commissioners, and this motion was carried—yeas 29, nave 28. A motion by Mr. Badger to adjourn, was lost. Mr. Chase moved that the bill be indefinitely ostponed.

The motion was disagreed to by the following trine, for which General Cass and his followers had suffered so much in the free States. The appeal was successful. Several Southern men responded,

YEAS—Messrs. Baldwin, Barnwell, Benton, Butler, Chase, Clarke, Clemens, Davis of Massachusetts, Davis of Mississippi, Dayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Ewing, Greene, Hamlin, Hunter, Mason, Miller, Phelps, Rusk, Sebastian, Seward, Smith, Soulé, Turney, Upham, Walker, Winthrop, and Vulan—28 Nays-Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Ber-

rien, Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Clay, Dawson, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Foote, Houston, Jones, King, Mangum, Morton, Norris, Pearce, Pratt, Shields, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Wales, and Whitcomb—29. A motion to adjourn was lost-yeas 14, nays 42. The question then recurred on the insertion of

The question then recurred on the insertion of the amendment of Mr. Pearce—being now simply the same provisions for the Territorial Government of New Mexico as reported by the committee, with his proviso that the said Government was not to go into effect till the 4th of March, 1851—and being taken, resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Berrien, Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Clemens, Dawson, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Foote, Jones, King, Mangum, Norris, Pearce, Pratt, Spruance, Underwood, Wales, and Whitcomb—25. There can be but little doubt that the bill by this vote was somewhat weakened in the South. Then followed a movement which utterly dis-

Nays-Messrs. Baldwin, Barnwell, Benton, Navs—Messrs. Baldwin, Barnwell, Benton, Butler, Chase, Clarke, Davis of Massachusetts, Davis of Mississippi, Dayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Ewing, Greene, Hamlin, Houston, Hunter, Mason, Miller, Morton, Phelps, Rusk, Seward, Smith, Soulé, Turney, Upham, Walker, Winthrop, and Yulee—28.

latter an implied title, supposing it had insured the success of their measure; but the hoop, driven down on one side, flew up on the other. That So the Senate refused to insert, and the bill So the Senate refused to insert, and the bill now contained but twenty-one sections, the first four relating to California, and the remaining seventeen relating to the Territory of Utah.

The Presiding Officer stated the question now to be on the motion of Mr. Walker (made yesterday) to strike out all of the bill except those sections relating to California.

Mr. Davis of Mississippi moved to amend the fifth section by changing the western boundary of Utah, extending it into the limits defined in the Constitution of California as her boundaries.

The question was taken by years and nays, and

The question was taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the negative—yeas 22, nays 34. Bell, Benton, Clay, Pearce, Spruance, Under-

wood, and Wales, from the slave States, voting may.

Mr. Downs moved an adjournment. The question was taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the negative—yeas 16, nays 38.

The question recurring on the motion of Mr. Walker, (to strike from the bill all except those sections relating to California,) it was decided in the negative, by yeas and nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messra Baldwin, Benton, Bright, Chase, Clarke, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Ewing, Greene, Hamlin, Miller, Phelpa, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Upham, Wales, Walker, Whitcomb, and Winthrop—22.

bragged too high, and lost all.

Mr. Pearce, the able and independent member from Maryland, moved to strike out from the 22d section to the 39th, inclusive, containing all that part of the bill relating to a Territorial Government for New Mexico, and the provisions yesterday inserted, relating to the boundary of Texas.

He said that his object in making the motion was to get rid of the provision yesterday inserted on motion of the Senator from Georgia, (Mr. Dawson.) which put a Territorial Government in operation over the few inhabitants west of the Rio Grande, and left those on the east side subject to such laws as the few on the west might think proper to adopt. He desired, by his motion, to reinstate what he proposed to strike out, with the exception of what he considered objectionable, and for which he could not vote. The amendment gave an implied recognition of title in Texas to the land in dispute. To this he was opposed.

Mr. Clay said he regretted that the Senator from Maryland had moved to strike out that part of the bill relating to the adjustment of the Texas boundary. If it were not altogether right, it could be amended. There were amendments already spoken of—one of which was that the Territorial Government should not go into operation, either on the east or west side of the Rio Grande. He opposed the motion at length.

Mr. Pearce said that the object of his motion was not, as had been stated, to defeat the important part of the bill providing for the adjustment of the Texas boundary. He had stated that he inham, Wales, Walker, Whitcomb, and Win-throp—22. Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Barnwell, Bell, Berrien, Bradbury, Butler, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Foote, Houston, Hunter, ones, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Norris, Pearce Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soulé, Sturgeon, derwood, and Yulee—33. tinson, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, orris, and Sturgeon, from the voting in the negative.

2 handbon

Mr. Atchison moved to amend the bill by strihing out the first four sections—relating to Cali-fornia.

Mr. Foote advocated the motion.
Mr. Phelps moved that the bill be indefinitely Mr. Bradbury said that he believed the bill

was now in the shape in which it could be passed, and he hoped the Senate would not adjourn till Mr. Phelps advocated his motion, and was re-

plied to by Mr. Atchison.

Messrs. Foote and Hale continued the debate. The question was then taken on the motion of

Mr. Phelps, by yeas and nays, and resulted as YEAS-Messrs. Baldwin, Barnwell, Benton YKAS—Messrs. Baldwin, Barnwell, Benton, Bu'ler, Chase, Clarke, Clemens, Davis of Massachusetts, Davis of Mississippi, Dayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Ewing, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Hunter, Mason, Miller, Phelps, Seward, Smith, Soulé, Spruance, Turney, Upham, Wales, Winthrop, and Yulee—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Bernards, Philadeles, Care, Clare, Color, Co

rien, Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Clay, Cooper, Dawson, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Foote, Houston, Jones, King, Mangum, Morton, Norris, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Shields, Sturgeon, Underwood, Walker, and Whiteon

So the Senate refused to postpone the bill indefinitely.

The question recurring on the motion of Mr. Atchison to strike from the bill the four first sections, relating to California, it was decided in the negative, as follows:
YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Barnwell,

Person Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bartwell, Benton, Berrien, Butler, Clarke, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dodge of Iowa, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King. Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Phelps, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Smith, Soulé, Turney, and Yu-

NAYS - Messrs. Baldwin, Bell, Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Chase, Clay, Cooper, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Ewing, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Norris, Seward, Shields, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Upham, Wales, Walker, Winthrop, and Whitcomb—29.

Mr. Douglas moved to amend the 5th section of the bill by making the southern boundary of

of the bill by making the southern boundary of Utah the 38th parallel of latitude.

Mr. Sebastian moved to amend this, by inserting 360 30' instead of 380; and the amen Mr. Douglas modified his amendment so as to make the boundary the 37th parallel, but withdrew it to allow Mr. Winthrop to move a reconsideration of the vote on Mr. Atchison's proposi-

Mr. Winthrop withdrew his motion to allow Mr. Berrien of Georgia to move to strike out the second section of the bill, which is as follows:

"That until the Representatives in Congress shall be apportioned, according to an actual enu-meration of the inhabitants of the United States, meration of the inhabitants of the United States, the State of California shall be entitled to-two

Representatives in Congress."

And the question being taken thereon, the motion to strike out was rejected by the following

vote: YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Barnwell, Berrien, Butler, Clemens. Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Downs, Foote, Hunter, King, Mason,

Dawson, Downs, Foote, Hunter, King, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soulé, Turney, and Yulee—21.

Nays—Messrs. Baldwin, Bell, Benton, Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Chase, Clarke, Clay, Cooper, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Ewing, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Houston, Laward, Milley, Nowis, Pholos, Saward, Shields. Jones, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Upham, Wales, Walker, Winthrop, and Whitcomb—37.

Mr. Winthrop said that he was opposed to all combination of distinct and incongruous measures; he was in favor of a fair, open, and distinct vote on each and every measure. He desired to

have such a vote now, and therefore made the motion to reconsider the vote by which Mr. At-chison's motion was rejected. First taken on the motion to strike out all relating to New Mexico and Texas, and decided in

ne affirmative, as follows: Ygas—Messrs. Baldwin, Barnwell, Benton, rrien, Butler, Chase, Clarke, Davis of Massassippi, Dayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Douglas, Ewing, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Hunter, Mason, Miller, Morton, Pearce, Phelps, Seward, Shields, Smith, Soule, Turney, and Yulee-33

and Yulee—33.

NAYS—Messrs. Atchison Badger, Bright, Cass,
Clay, Clemens, Dawson, Dickinson, Dodge of
Iowa, Downs, Foote, Houston, Jones, King, Mangum, Norris, Frate, Rusk, Schastian, Spruance,

Messrs. Bright, Cass. Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Jones, Norris, Spruance, Sturgeon, and Whitcomb, voting in the negative, appeared to have no repugnance to Dawson's amendment and

Mr. Douglas offered a substitute for the proviso. It was to the effect that the Territorial Government provided for by this act for New Mexico shall not go into operation either on the east or west side of the Rio Grande before the first of June next; provided that the commissioners shall submit their report to Congress by the first of February next; and in the mean time, the rights of Texas and the United States shall remain unpractided.

Mr. Hale moved the indefinite postpo

Mr. Badger called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and the question being taken, the motion was rejected: motion was rejected:
YEAS—Messrs. Baldwin, Barnwell, Benton,
Butler, Chase, Clarke, Clemens, Davis of Massachusetts, Davis of Mississippi, Dayton, Dodge of
Wisconsin, Ewing, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Hunter, Mason, Miller, Phelps, Seward, Smith, Soulé, Turney, Upham, Walker, Winthrop, and Yu-

NAYS-Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Berrien, Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Clay, Cooper, Dawson, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Foote, Houston, Jones, King, Mangum, Morton, Norris, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Wales, The vote on Mr. Winthrop's motion to

The vote on Mr. Winthrop's motion to reconsider was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Baldwin, Barnwell, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Butler, Clarke, Davis of Massachusetts, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Downs, Ewing, Foote, Greene, Hamlin, Hunter, King, Mangum, Marton, Panyan, Phalps, Pratt. Seward. son, Morton, Pearce, Phelps, Pratt, Seward, Smith, Soulé, Turney, Upham, Winthrop, and

Navs-Messrs. Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Chase Clay, Clemens, Cooper, Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Felch, Hale, Houston, Jones, Miller, Norris, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, uance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Wales, Walke Whitcomb-26. So the vote was reconsidered.

Mr. Pratt moved that the Senate adjourn. Lost. Mr. Clemens moved that the bill be postponed till the first Monday in December next.

After some remarks by Messrs. Foote and Mr. Clemens then moved that the Senate ad-

The question again recurring on the motion of

YEAS-Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Baldwin, Prass—Messys. Atonson, Barger, Baidwin, Barnwell, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Butler, Clarke, Clemens, Davis of Massachusetts, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Downs, Ewing, Foote, Greene, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Phelps, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Seward, Smith, Soulé, Turney, Upham, Winthrop, and Yulee—34.

lee—34.

Nars—Messrs. Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Chase, Clay, Cooper, Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Felch, Hale, Hamlin, Houston, Jones, Miller, Norris, Shields, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Wales, Walker, and Whitcomb—25.

The bill now contained nothing but the seven-

The bill now contained nothing but the seventeen sections respecting a Territorial Government for Utah.

Mr. Douglas moved then to make the southern boundary of Utah the 37th parallel.

Mr. Dawson spoke in favor of an adjournment. He "id not yet despair of a successful effort to do something for the country.

Mr. Benton said an idea had struck him. He thought that Homer had made a mistake in setting down as history the story of a chaste dame, who every night unravelled what she had woven in the day. He thought that Homer must have had a vision of the action of the American Senate on this compromise bill. The omnibus was broken down, and the vehicle was gone, and there was but a single plank left. He was a kindly disposed man, and as some of the friends of this bill might have received an impression that he was otherwise, he would manifest his kindness. He was ready to vote for the last plank of the omnibus, and thereby do some homage to the labors of the committee.

Mr. Dawson replied, and then moved that the

negative—yeas 22, nays 33.

After some remarks between Messrs. Atchison, Davis of Mississippi, and Foote—
Mr. Davis of Mississippi moved to amend the amendment, by striking out "370" and inserting 360 30".

M. Foots

Mr. Foote supported the amendment, and Mr. Hale opposed it. Mr. Douglas accepted the amendment as a modfication of his own. The question on the amendment being taken by yeas and nays, it was decided in the negative,

YEAS-Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Barnwell Bell, Berrien, Butler, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dickinson, Douglas, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, King, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soulé, Turney, Underwood, and Value 200 wood, and Yulee-26.

wood, and Yulee—26.

NAVS—Messrs. Baldwin, Bradbury, Bright,
Chase, Clarke, Cooper, Davis of MassachusettsDayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Ew,
ing, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Jones, Miller,
Norris, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Upham, Wales, Walker, Whitcomb, and Win-

Mr. Douglas then renewed his amendment proposing the line of 37°. Mr. Mason moved to 360. Lost.

Mason moved to strike out 370, and inser The amendment of Mr. Douglas was then

The design of moving the line 36° 30', was to give some kind of countenance to the line of division proposed by the Nashville Convention, between free and slave territory. We are surprised that Mr. Douglas accepted the amendment, or voted for it. That Daniel S. Dickinson should do so, was to be expected. Messrs. Cass and Sturgeon sat in their seats when their names were called, and answered not a word. The question being stated to be on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading— Mr. Ewing moved that the Sceneto adjourn

Mr. Soulé moved to amend the bill by adding hereto, that the said Territorial Legislature shall have no power to interfere with the estab-lishment or abolition of slavery in the said Ter-

Lost—yeas 22, nays 25.

Mr. Rusk moved that the bill be laid on the table; and the motion was rejected—yeas 20, nays 29. Mr. Soulé then withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Hunter moved that the Senate adjourn

The question being again stated to be on or-dering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading, it was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted as YEAS-Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Benton

YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Benton, Berrien, Bradbury, Bright, Butler, Cass, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Mason, Morton, Norris, Pratt, Sebastian, Shields, Soulé, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Wales, and Yulee—32.

NAYS—Messrs. Baldwin, Bell, Chase, Clarke, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Ewing, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Pearce, Seward, Smith. Upham. Walker, and Pearce, Seward, Smith, Upham, Walker, and Winthrop—18.

And the bill was ordered to be engrossed for

third reading.

And then, on motion, the Senate adjourned.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 8, 1850. "DRAWING IT MILD."

The New York Tribnne undertook to convict us ately of a want of fidelity and candor, because we did not fully expose the conduct of the Northern Doughfaces in voting against the admission of Hugh N. Smith, Delegate from New Mexico. How much he made out of the charge, our readers who saw our last week's paper, can determine. But, let us see a specimen of the stern impartiality of our captious accuser.

Dawson's amendment is thus properly characterized by the editor:

"It seems to me scarcely creditable, at a distance from Washington, that such a proposition acted. New Mexico east of the Rio Grande is six hundred miles long by an average of one hundred broad, contains at least sixty thousand civilized people, is threatened with invasion and n by Texas, is surrounded and constantly harassed by savage enemies, and utterly isolated from all sympathy or assistance. We are under solemn treaty stipulations with Mexico to extend to her people the blessings of civil government as speedily as possible. Yet here is a proposition not merely to refuse a Gov-ernment to the New Mexican people, but abso-lutely to deprive them of that which they have, under the pressure of an imminent danger, estab-lished for themselves. And yet this monstrous proposition was crowded through the Senate by one majority—yeas 29, nays 28."

Well-who concected this " monstrons proper sition?" A caucus of the special friends of the bill; and was not Mr. Cooper of Pennsylvania one of them? Beyond all doubt. And who sanctioned New York Tribune. What has the editor to say of this conduct of his master? Not a word. And what of Senators Cooper and Phelps? Hear

"Among the yeas were Mr. Cooper of Penn sylvania who voted under misapprehension of the question, and Gen. Shields of Illinois, who was question, and Gen. Shields of Illinois, who was goaded into changing his vote from nay to yea in opposition to his own deliberate judgment. Judge Phelps of Vermont also voted for it—for what reason I cannot imagine. I should as soon thought of a Vermont Senator voting to establish Slavery among the Green Mountains. But the mischief was done, and I can only hope that it wan't stud done?

Who "draws it mild" now? "Mr. Cooper voted under misapprehension of the question." We don't believe it. Mr. Cooper must have known all about this odious amendment—its bearings, its design, its alleged necessity. It was a matter of previous consultation—and if he was under a misapprehension, he stood alone in the Senate Chamber. We don't believe it, Mr Tribune. "Judge Phelps also voted for it-for what reason I cannot imagine." Is it possible? And then Mr. Clay-Ah, friend, forbear-touch not that sacred name!

But, while the Tribune editor is dumb as to Mr Clay's sins, and tries to smooth over those of Sentors Cooper and Phelps, towards Mr. Benton, who from the time he took his position on the Territorial and California Questions, a position known to be favorable to Freedom, has not moved one hair's breadth, defying opposition at home, and the denunciation of the whole South. he is implacable. Read the following, and then say, in view of the loud professions of the editor of the Tribune of devotion to the cause of Freedom, what kind of moral sense that man must have, who can denounce Thomas H. Benton for his consistent adherence to a position in which he was sustained by every Senator of the North Mr. Alchison, to strike out that part of the known to be a real enemy of Slavery-Exten-bill relating to California, it was agreed to as sion and glorify Henry Clay, for his desartion of sion, and glorify Henry Clay, for his desertion of that position, and in the face of the fact too that he sustained a "monstrous proposition" for stripping New Mexico of all protection against the aggressions of Texas.

"Now he (Mr. Benton) and Mr. Clay have her admission; each opposed to the extension of slavery, and each originally in favor of admitting California by herself. But Mr. Clay became con-vinced that she would not surely be carried in as a part of a general system of organization and Government for the Territories, and he waived his own choice to try that which seemed the more his own cheice to try that which seemed the more promising course. Col. Featon, on the other hand, professing to concur in and heartily assent to each particular measure embodied in the Omnibus—admitting California, organizing New Mexico and Utah without the Proviso, settling the disputed boundary, and buying off the claim of Texas—has yet fought the measure with desperate energy from first to last, and now rejoices in its defeat, because it proposed to do altogether four things which separately he heartily opposed! If this is not faction, but statesmanship, let me be a blockhead all my days. But no—it is, it must be spleen is not faction, but statesmanship, let me be a block-head all my days. But no—it is, it must be spleen and childish nonsense. Old Bullion is evidently not long for this latitude. The people of Missouri will not spare him so far from home a year

erate in one bill several distinct, incon-

The question being taken, it was decided in the | thought it a wrong principle to compel Senators | its extension involved my moral wrong, corruptand Representatives to vote for measures they ed Northern principle believed inexpedient or wrong, for the sake of Fromthat day to this, then we find him reappearsaving others which they believed to be right and important. He thought it wrong to sacrifice less regardless of nord principle, he has maintained the same rostion and sentiments. He for these and other reasons, he resisted the appointment of a Compromise Committee, he re- main exempt from Slavery, but if the attempt to sisted the bill reported by it, and all that he pre- erect safeguards around its freedom give birth to dicted of the delay and embarrassment consequent upon the attempt to push such a measure, has come to pass. The bill is defeated—for the simsome to pass. The bill is defeated-for the simple reason, that a majority could not be found to but not repent the misconduct that led to such a from considerations of mere expediency, not from vote for it—and the Senate to-day is just where result. Is such a man fit leader for those who it was four months ago.

The People, we think, will pronounce the conluct of Mr. Benton, " not Faction, but Statesmanship," and permit H. G. "to be a blockhead all his days," if he so please.

COMPROMISE - THE COURSE OF MR. CLAY.

The policy of Compromise is not necessarily vrong or hurtful. Individuals at times advanageously settle their disputes, without resort to litigation, by mutual concessions. States are erally a laudable one, justifies the means, and that nstantly adjusting their difficulties in the same way. Great Britain and the United ant measure, he is apt to resort to devices which States closed a dangerous conflict of claims re- a high moral sense cannot but disapprove. And how specting Oregon, by compromising on the 49th | could it be otherwise? Surely the man who atparallel of north latitude, as the line of boundary between their possessions. The agreement involved no moral principle, for none was at stake in the claim of either party. Governments are often obliged to resort to compromise, with a view to the settlement of domestic controversies. The antagonisms of class or section interests may ometimes be fit subjects for mutual concession ach class or section yielding semething for the sake of a system of legislation that shall in the

But, there are limits to this policy, which must be determined sometimes by large views of expediency, sometimes by considerations of conscience A very common vice among statesmen is, to regard all conflicts of claims, all issues between interests, as questions of expediency—devoid of any moral element, and therefore admitting of compromise. It so happens that in the course of human legislation, questions from time to time are springing up, for the just settlement of which the law of Eternal Rectitude must be appealed to. If the question be one, which as it may be decided affirmatively or negatively, involves the perpetration or avoidance of a moral wrong, we submit to every man of conscience, that it is one adnitting of no compromise. No man in such a ase can serve two masters. He must either do right or de wrong-there is no midway line, where he ceases to be an accountable being, and his acts are neither good nor evil. If he owe a duty, no considerations of expediency can justify his failure to discharge it, or his attempt to discharge half of it. Nor has he any right to enter into a covenant binding himself to do wrong to a certain extent, if the other party will do right to a certain extent.

Questions of financial or commercial policy and disputes about boundaries do not necessarily involve moral right or wrong, and therefore may be compromised: but, questions respecting Human Rights, the continuance or extension of Slavery, where we have jurisdiction over the subject. are primarily moral questions, and nothing is more certain than that no mode of settling them ought to be adopted, which is not in perfect harmony with Moral Principle. However exacting its demands, whatever difficulties oppose them. however formidable the interests with which they conflict, Reason and Religion enjoin prompt, unhesitating, entire conformity to them. An opposite course is practical atheism, implying a denial of the existence of a God, or of his right and creatures. The controversy which arose in the Federal Convention in relation to the suppression of the foreign Slave Trade, was eminently a moral question. Many of the States regarded it as a crime against God and man, and felt that should it be allowed to continue under the flag of the Union they were forming, they would be involved in the guilt of supporting it. South Carolina and Georgia had no conscience about it and insisted that it should be let alone. Beyond all doubt, this was no question for compromise. If the slave trade were criminal, the States believe ing so, made themselves criminal, by consenting to its protection by the Union, for a year, a day, an hour. But, this moral question together with one of mere policy was sent to a Committee with a view to secure arrangement by compromise : and the result was that Massachusetts, repand supported it? HENRY CLAY, the idol of the resenting the anti-slavery States, at last consented to sacrifice her conscience for a pecuniary consideration; to allow an immoral traffic under the protection of the flag of the Union, for twenty years, on condition that South Carolina and Georgia would permit a Navigation law to be passed by a bare majority of Congress. It is easy to say that necessity demanded this compromise-that the Union could not have been formed without it: but, the question arises, are there any considerations of policy, however urgent, that can justify an immorality? If so, then Right and Wrong resolve themselves into Expediency and Inexpediency—the terms Moral and Immoral are synonymous with Politic and Impolitic-the distinctions between Vice and Virtue are to be determined by a calculation of loss and profit-Conscience is a mockery, and God a nonentity!

No-the Slave Trade was criminal, and the Compromise which secured it protection by the flag of the Union twenty years, was immoraland the fruit of that Compromise has been death. Men do not gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles. Agreements wrong in themselves become the prolific source of wrong doing. The Compromise between Massachusetts and South Carolina fastened upon this country the body of death under which it now groans. Had the Moral Sentiment of a majority of the States not been compromitted, had it stamped itself upon the Constitution, and procured the immediate prohition of the Slave traffic, the probability is that the system of slave labor would never have acquired sufficient vitality to subject to its baleful domination the new Territories subsequently added to the Union.

The Missouri Compromise, as it is called, was of the same kind. The Moral Sentiment of the North resisted the admission of Missouri as a slaveholding State, and demanded the exclusion of Slavery from territory under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government; but it consented to a Compromise by which a slave State was admitted. and Slavery allowed in all the territory south of 36° 30'. Northern representatives violated the convictions of their constituencies, and gave their sanction to the continuance, under the exclusive jurisdiction of the General Government, of what they knew to be wrong. And what are the consequences? We see them in the vast growth of the Slave System, the infinite

be thereby delayed. He thought it a wrong it could not be criminal to multiply and diffuse principle to make the admission of California, a them. Thus, while his abstract opposition to Slavery as an evil, conciliated Northern feeling, coney that might be voted to Texas. He his repudiation of the idea that Slavery or

what he calls dangerous excitement, he sees no believe that Slavery is wrong; that its extension is wrong, that allowing or conniving at its extension is wrong, that it is the high duty of the Federal Government to interpose every constitutional impediment to its extension?

We would not do Mr. Clay injustice, but we cannot shut our eyes to the fact, that his system of politics is for the most part a system of expedients-that he is it the habit of overlooking the moral elements of great political questions—that in his philosophy, the end, which we admit is genwhen once embarked to carry through an import tempts to reconcile contradictions, to induce antagonistic parties to vote in support of a measure conflicting with the principles of each, to settle questions of right and wrong by considerations of a temporary expediency, must, at times, pursue a very devous and doubtful line of policy. Let us review the course of Mr. Clay on the Slavery Question, since the introduction of his resolutions on the subject nearly seven months ago. It has been marked from that time by extraordinary changes, by constant variations of his position to suit circumstances, by a nice manipulation of the opposing parties, to determine their ccessible points; by graduating, modifying, or altering his measures, with a view to secure a majority, with very little regard to abstract truth His resolutions affirmed the expediency of e

tablishing Territorial Governments, without the Wilmot Proviso. This was a concession to the South : but as the North could not be expected. he said, to give up its cherished policy, without some equivalent, they further affirmed that Slavery did not exist in the Territories, either in law or fact. This was his preliminary movement for testing the disposition of the two opposing parties The South protested loudly against the equivalent; the North was silent. What next? At first he stood with Mr. Benton in urging the admission of California by itself, but seeing that or the other-in favor of one principle or anunless this neasure were associated with several others, the chances of compromise were barre he deserted Mr. Benton, changed his position, b came the leading opponent of the policy of admit ting California by itself, and took an active part in raising the Compromise Committee, to which his resolutions were referred. This was his first change-a complete change of position.

What followed? The Committee labored-h. drew up the report—he reported the bill or bills. Did they conform to his resolutions? Only in part. He had tested the temper of the two parties, and now ventured, in his report and omnibus bill, as it is called, to omit the equivalent yielded to the North by his resolutions in consideration of the abandonment of the Wilmot Proviso. The bill proposed to form Territorial Governments, without the Proviso, but not a word was incorporated in affirmation of the truth in law and truth in fact-that Slavery does not exist in the Territories!

This was change second—a change to please the South and which, he inferred from the previous silence of the North, would not be very

resisted in that quarter. Southern men denounced the blll, and demanded alterations to secure more effectually the interests of Slavery. Northern men said little. The chief opposition came from the former. Mr. Clay, having no conscientious scruples on the subject, no fixed moral principles, but regarding the controversy as one to be settled by a calculation of how most certainly a majority could be procured for the bill, looked leniently on the demands of the South.

The 10th section, as originally reported, pro hibited the Legislatures from passing any law respecting African Slavery." This was offensive to certain Southern men, because in their opinion it prohibited the Legislature from enacting laws to protes the rights of propery in slaves. They proposed to substitute for the words "respecting African Slavery," the words "prohibiting or establishing Slavery"-so as to leave the Legislative pover at liberty to pass police regulations respecting Slavery, should it find its way into the Territories.

Had Mr. Clay been a man of principle on this subject, instead of a man of expedients, he would have resisted the change, especially when the flagitious object of it was so boldly avowed. But it was necessary to conciliate support, and he consented to the alteration.

This was change third. The debate went on-the struggle grew more complicated—the prospects more confused. The provision relative to the settlement of the Texas undary occasioned the greatest perplexity. The amount of money to be paid her for the relinquishment of her claims, was the rock on which the Compromise might split. The Texan Senators, it was understood, would take nothing less than ten millions: one or two friends of the Compromise could not tolerate this. Between them the bill was in imminent danger. Fill the blank with ten millions, and the one million men would bolt-fill it with one million or five, and Texas would bolt. A caucus was held; it was agreed that the entire provision concerning the settlemen of the Texan boundary should be changed-and Mr. Bradbury, acting, we presume, as its exponent, brought forward in the Senate an amend ment proposing Commissioners to determine the true boundary line between Texas and New Mex ico, or agree upon some compromise line, to be then submitted to Congress and the Texas Legis-

Here was change fourth-and a very essential one. It was, in fact, a complete obliteration of one of the main features of the bill-not dictated by any principle, but simply by a calculation of chances, and an anxiety to secure the passage of some sort of a measure which could be styled a

Texas, however, boggled at this. Her Sena tors insisted upon certain amendments, designed to give her the vantage ground in the controversy, pending the proceedings of the Board of Commi sioners; but they were voted down. The result was, disaffection on their part; and it became ne cessary to regain their support by some new con cession, as inoffensive in terms to Northern men as compromising ingenuity could make it. At what are the consequences? We see them in the vast growth of the Slave System, the infinite arrogance of the Slave Power, its enormous demands, and the perils with which it menaces the Union. It was easier to confront the power of Slavery in 1820 than it is now.

To Mr. Clay attaches the discredit of having carried through that fatal Compromise. His locality—a Western State, bordering a free State, and rather liberal in its sentiments—and the fact that he was aslaveholder, without the ultraisms of the slavebolding caste, a believer in the evil of Slavery, without regarding it as involving its supporters in wrong-doing, qualified him to play the part of Compromiser on the Slave Question. He saw no moral considerations which should prevent concessions on both sides. The South certainly could commit no wrong by yielding a portion of the territory to Freedom—the North could do no wrong by yielding a portion of Slavery—for if it was not criminal to hold elaves, it could not be criminal to multiply and diffuse them. Thus, while his abstract opposition, but between a sovering States and the Williams and inches the was alopted, if Slavery as an evil, conciliated Northern feeling, his repudiation of the idea that Slavery or last a device was hit upon, and Mr. Dawson of conflict between a sovereign State and the United of the California bill, with States, now became the advocate of a proposition which threw nearly the whole of civilized New them. Yesterday, as proposed the conflict of the South to have of the California bill, with stricted as this amendment; which three nearly the whole of civilized New them.

Mexico out of the bill, exposed it to the aggressions of Texas, at the same time securing to the latter the benefit of an implied title!

This was change fifth; and did Mr. Clay entertain the moral view of Slavery prevalent in the North, we should define it as a profligate change.

From this general view of the conduct of Mr. Clay, from the time he introduced his resolutions, we are compelled to infer that the subject of Slavery is not with him a matter of consciencethat in all questions connected with it he acts any high moral principle—that the leading idea with him, in his attempt to settle the contrever sies growing out of it, was, not to establish right principles, not to do justice, not to secure the interests of Freedom, but simply to suppress agita tion, and restore peace, by a Compromise framed without the slightest regard to the conscient ous convictions of either of the antagonist parties, and to be consummated by any and every sort of appeal to their best or worst feelings, just as the exigency might demand. We do not question Mr. Clay's patriotism. He

loves his whole country; he is controlled by no narrow prejudices; he is devoted to the Union, and seeks its perpetuation. His intellectual power is great, his tact is extraordinary, his eloquence remarkably impressive; and he is endowed in a high degree with the capacity for controlling and leading other men, even with intellect not inferior to his own. But the principle of Compromise has vitiated his character as a statesman, and given a direction to his political course, by no means conducive to the highest interests of his country. In every conflict between important principles we find him appearing, not with a view to determine which is the true principle, and then to enforce it in action, but as a Compromiser, insisting upon the sacrifice of both the opposing principles, without regard to their truth or falsehood, and upon the adoption of some expedient for securing a temporary peace between their respective advocates. The result has always been, not a settlement of any important question, bu an evasion, a postponement—a mere hollow truce between hostile parties, while their antagonisms have gone on increasing, and the difficulties in the way of a permanent settlement have continually accumulated. It seems to us that it was the high duty of American statesmen to meet boldly every great question as it arose, to measure it in all its length and breadth, to ascertain the true principle on which it ought to be settled, and then to enforce that principle to its full extent. The conflict between opposing parties, instead of being evaded, postponed, or allayed by temporary expedients, ought to have been decided one way other. Compromise, by balancing between opposing claims, by keeping up a sort of equilibrium between warring principles and interests, necessarily fostered agitation, irritation, mutual jealousies, insidious attempts at overreaching, thus intensifying the causes of hostility, which from time to time would necessarily provoke open and dangerous collision. Had Mr. Clay, as a statesman. belonged to the school of Principle, instead of Expediency, had he proceeded on the theory that political questions should be disposed of according to fixed principles, not temporary devices had he recognised in all his course as a legislator, the paramount claims of abstract Truth and Right, and conformed his conduct rigidly to them, he would have been the model statesman of the age, and his memory would have been consecrated by the goodness as well as greatness of his acts.

THE LATE COMPROMISE BILL.

Mr. Clay charges upon Mr. Pearce the responsibility of defeating the Compromise bill. The cause of its defeat was the exacting spirit of slathe Wilnot Proviso, it did not satisfy the Texas Senators, and certain members from the Southshould withdraw protection from New Mexico, lay it open to aggression, and give Texas an implied title. The latter required the mutilation of California-its division by the line of 360 30' or 350 30'. The demand of the former was met by Dawson's amendment, in utter disregard of the opinion of Mr. Pearce, who, as a friend of the bill, on being asked his views, protested most earnestly against it. Determined not to yield such a point to the demands of Texas, he made his motion to strike out the amendment, which was carried; and then the Texas Senators voted against the bill! Now, how happens it that Mr. Pearce is to be denounced by Mr Clay and the Washington Union, for defeating the bill, and the Texas Senators are to be exonerated from censure? But this abominable amendment, had it been suffered to stand, would not, it seems, have secured the passage of the bill, without an other sacrifice to slaveholding intolerance. The line of 350 30' was to be run through California, and the southern portion taken off for a new Territory, in which, says the Washington Union of Sunday morning, "the citizens of the South might have the opportunity of testing, at least, the effects of the climate and soil upon the slaves." The adoption of this amendment was also regarded as necessary to the passage of the bill. But, let us hear from Mr. Foote, the most zeal

ous, the most indefatigable, the most efficient advocate of the Compromise bill, an explicit statement of the calculations of the friends of the bill. of the several amendments to be adopted to secure sufficient support in the South, and of the amount of concession the Northern supporters of the bill were prepared to yield. In his speech last Thursday, accompanying the introduction of his amendment to divide California, and erect its southern portion into a Territory, where Southern men might test, according to the Union, the value of slave labor, he said-

"It so happened, Mr. President, that I pre-pared that amendment after a very extensive consultation with the friends of this till, from the North and from the South. My own mind had become previously satisfied, almost entirely so, that it would be impossible to pass what we called the Adjustment bill, and what certain facetions gentlemen have thought proper to denominate the Omnibus bill, without some additional votes from the South; which votes I took it upon myself to endeavor to secure to the bill, by such an explanation as I was authorized by the existing friend of the bill to make to certain Southern friends of mine.
"There were members of this body, sir, inclu-

"There were members of this body, sir, including yourself, [Mr. King,] who most warmly favored the general objects of the bill, and desired most ardently that the general measures of adjustment should be adopted, but who entertained, and had expressed, in the most decided language, objections to the passage of the bill, unless certain modifications could be obtained thereto. Among these modifications was this one, and this was the most material. Another was the running of the boundary line between Texas and New Mexico, at the line of the 34th parallel of New Mexico, as the objection to which was afterwards avoided by the proposition to appoint commissioners, whose duty it should be to agree upon that boundary line. Another amendment was one which I had the honor of laying upon the

practicable to have obtained the boundary line for California of 35° 30'."

So then, we are informed that the Northern supporters of the Compromise bill, among whom were Messrs. Bright, Cass, Cooper, Dickinson, Whiteomb, and others of like faith, were prepared to sustain Dawson's amendment, virtually abandoning New Mexico to Texas, and to vote for the division of California, and the erection of its southern portion into a Territory, in which, as the Union says, "the citizens of the South might have the opportunity of testing, at least,

the effects of the climate and soil upon slaves." We hope the friends of Freedom will never let this fact escape remembrance.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE AND THE WASH-INGTON UNION.

The New York Tribune, the great Whig champion of Freedom, and the Washington Union, the great Democratic champion of Slavery, were both employed as hands on the Clay Omnibus which was lately upset and broken to pieces. It is curious to note the mode in which each announces the overthrow. The Union, as usual, sees but the reflection of its own lugubrious countenance in all the world about it. It is full of dismay and gloom, and therefore everybody else must be. "We have never," it says, "witnessed a more profound sensation produced than by the rejection of the Compromise bill." Does Territorial bill, with forty sections, and addressed t refer to the outburst of laughter with which the Senate at length, which refused to adjourn, the announcement was received in the House of the majority showing a disposition to pass the bill Representatives?

The New York Tribune, not quite so melancholy, considerably more venomous. It says: "Well, gentlemen hostile to the Compre the laboring oar is with you henceforth! We Compromisers have tried and failed; it is your turn now, and we heartily wish you a pleasant job of it. Here are California to be admitted, New Mexico to be organized, (if you say admitted, too, so much the better,) and at all events to be defended against aggression from and subju-gation to Texas. We have made our rush, and got a bill nearly through which provides a civil lupe Hidalgo the inhabitants are entitled to pro-Government for Utah; now do you take hold and provide for the rest! If those whom we have the United States from the Territory till the upported through the late struggle should now behave factiously, ask us to help you score them! for henceforth you lead, and we follow. If Con-gress should adjourn without admitting California, we shall blame you; for you have assured us that the Omnibus was the only impediment to her admission. So trot ahead your black and white team, and (the Omnibus being off the track) haul California into the Union, and give security, peace, order, and freedom, to New Mexico!"

So Mr. Greeley-for the writer signs his own nitials to this irritable paragraph—admits that he was one of the managers of a Compromise which abandoned the Wilmot Proviso, and, as South in the House, natives, we believe, of the we now know, could never have been got through, North, denounced it furiously. without Dawson's amendment, giving up New Mexico east of the Rio Grande, and without an other amendment cutting California in twain, and organizing the southern portion into a Territory for the accommodation of slaveholders. What a trustworthy, sagacious friend of Freedom is the Tribune-yoke-fellow in the same Omnibus with the Washington Union!

THE MEMBERS OF THE COMPROMISE COM-MITTEE.

It is due to the members of the Compromise Committee of the Senate to say, that since the defeat of the measure which they had prepared with so much labor and defended with so much ability, they show a liberal disposition to cooperate in other measures for the settlement of the California and Territorial Questions. That they are disappointed, grieved, mortified, we have no doubt: but we are glad to see them rising above all petty resentment, all selfish feeling, willing to consider respectfully what might be suggested by others.

Mr. Clay, the day after the defeat of his longmission of California, as a separate measure. since the Senate had decided against combining it with others; and in favor too of California unrestricted, with the boundaries she had designated. And he took occasion to administer a scathing rebuke to the Disunionists and Nullifiers of the South, denouncing them as traitors, and pledging himself to stand by the Government of the Union in whatever efforts might be necessary to execute the laws of the United States. Much as he loved Kentucky, his own State, should her arm be raised against the Union, he would withstand her.

Mr. Foote was no less zealous in his denuncia tions of Disunion. We have seldom listened to a strain of invective and satire more powerful and effective than he delivered last Thursday against the nul'ifiers of South Carolina. He deeclared that he saw no cause for Disunion or Secession, and held up such men as R. Barnwell Rhett and his associates to universal execration. Mr. Atchison of Missouri, in some remarks last Friday, while censuring Northern men for their opposition to the Omnibus bill, took care to pour contempt upon the declaimers about Disunion. The dissolution of the Union was not a subject, he said, to be mentioned in the Senate of the United States; it should be left to stump orators and demagogues, who were in the habit of exploding any amount of gas.

Mr. Badger of North Carolina was no les severe upon the Rhetts and Tuckers. He denied the right of any Senator to speak for his State or for the South, and pledge it for Disunion. He gave it as his opinion, that there was no probable or possible contingency in which the State of North Carolina would give the slightest countenance, directly or indirectly, to any movement looking to the destruction of the Union. The Constitution of that State recognised the Federal Constitution as paramount, and in swearing fidelity to the former, the express qualification was made-so far as it does not conflict with the Constitution of the United States. For himself, he

was a "citizen of the Union." Now, although we have never apprehended anything very serious from the ridiculous movements of the Rhett tribe of politicians, we rejoice to see Southern Senators manfully rebuking the spirit of Disunion, and invoking the People of the South to maintain unimpaired their fidelity to the Union. If the traitorous demagogues were permitted to believe that they had the sympathies of their respectable fellow-citizens, they might be emboldened to commit some overt act which would bring on a temporary conflict with the Federal Government. As a friend of State rights, anxious that the Government of the Union should depend rather upon Public Opinion than Brute Force, we should deeply deplore such a

AN INSULT. THOUGH NOT INTENDED.

Mr. Badger, last Friday, in the Senate, made certain declarations, extremely offensive to his Northern Whig brethren. They were in fact Professor Louis Agassiz. insulting, though he did not mean them to be so. He took the ground that the true policy of the South was to remain in the Union; for in that connection it had sufficient power to protect itself against all aggression. Though in a minority, it had in its hands a most effective means to bring the North to terms. Northern men needed protection for their manufactures. He was one who believed that Congress had power to impose prohibitory or protective duties to any amount, and he was in favor of the policy of protection. But, if Northern men would insist upon forcing their sentimentalities, their notions about Slavery, on the South, he now would give them fair warning; their factories might decay; their operatives might be turned out of employment; their streets might be filled with able-bodied beggars, unable to obtain work; they must ask no favors from him-Never should his vote, or that of his colleague, and he believed he might say the same of his friends from Georgia, be given in support of any neasure to protect or foster Northern industry. We cannot see the wisdom of such a menace as this—especially as more than one-half of the Northern Senators ask no such protection, their

But by his Whig associates from the North, it must have been regarded as insulting: for it assumed that their opposition to Slavery and its extension was either hypocritical, or, if the offspring of an enlightened moral sense, it might be vercome by an appeal to their avarice.

Mr. Badger is a moderate man, and generally ourteous and good-tempered; but in this instance, he strangely forgot himself, and what was due to his political brethren.

We know not how far the capitalists of the North may be prepared to go for the sake of securing a Tariff that shall double their profits, but we know, that with the great majority of the people of the North, opposition to the extension of Slavery springs from a moral principle, a religious sentiment, that can neither be bribed nor intimi-

CONGRESS ON THESDAY.

The bill for the admission of California was under consideration. Mr. Turney moved an amendment, restricting the southern boundary of California to 36° 30', and providing for her admission into the Union when she should have accepted this amendment. The question was decided in the negative by a large majority, no Northern Senator voting for the proposition, and several Southern Senators against it. Mr. Yulee of Florida moved as a substitute, a

for the admission of California, before adjourn The House was occupied in Committee of the

Whole on the state of the Union, with the consideration of the Post Office Appropriation bill, but adjourned without disposing of it. The President sent in a message to both

Houses, respecting Texas and New Mexico. He takes the ground that New Mexico is United States territory-that by the treaty of Guadulupe Hidalgo the inhabitants are entitled to proquestion of boundary be determined by the competent authority, the Federal Government will feel itself bound to employ all its military power a strong desire that Congress may speedily settle the question of boundary, giving countenance to the mode of settlement proposed in the Senate by the bill of Mr. Pearce.

The message was received in good temper by the Senate, but one or two members from the We shall publish it in our next.

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE GALLERY OF ILLUSTRIOUS AMERICANS. From Da.

guerreotypes by Brady. C. Edwards Lester, Editor. New York: Brady, D'Avignon, & Lester. We have received but two numbers of this admirable publication - the first and sixth. We owe the publishers an apology for thus far neg-

lecting to notice their valuable work. The first contains a fine likeness of our late brave and noble President, General Taylor. This has now for us a new and mournful interest. The picture is marked by that republican simplicity, and the face expressive of that quiet strength, cool intrepidity, and sterling honesty, which were the distinguishing characteristics of the soldier and the civilian. The biography accompanying

this portrait is quite brief, but written with much

clearness and spirit.

No. 6 contains the portrait and a sketch of the life of one of the most remarkable men of this or any other age, for genius and heroism - John Charles Fremont. Here are a head and face for phrenologist and a physiognomist to study. The life, deeds, and achievements of Colonel Fremon have been but the natural product the inevite ble result, of such an organization and such devel opments. The height and broad expanse of the forehead, the arch of the brow, the large orbit of the full clear eye, the firmness of the lips, the strength of the chin, the luxuriance of the hair and beard, the fulness of the chest, the energy and elasticity shown in the slight but well-knit figure-all are indications and proofs of his great natural capacities and powers, as they were once prophecies of his most eventful and brilliant career. Nature seems to have held back nothing which was needed to fit this heroic man for a destiny so peculiar and so important. In what char acter may we find so much imagination and executive energy working harmoniously togetherwhere find another mind so poetical, yet so eminently practical-a history so romantic, yet so useful-a spirit so daring and adventurous, yet so thoughtful and far-seeing, so boundless in resources, so patient in research! Taken all in all, the hero, the soldier, the man of science, and the "Pathfinder of Empire," seems a noble embodiment of the richest and strongest life of our time and our country. Heaven send us "a few more

of the same sort!" The biography of Colonel Fremont is written as all biographies should be written, in a tone of warm regard and enthusiastic admiration. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Pennsylvania

avenue, Washington, D. C. GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE. August, 1850.

This is a very interesting number of a popular periodical. The contributions seem to be all good, but we have marked a Californian Ballad, by Bayard Taylor, a sketch by Caroline Chesebro, and the critical notices by Mr. Whipple, as especially commendable. This magazine has been steadily improving under the lately returned care of its present enterprising proprietor. We must not forget to speak of the beautiful premium plate which Mr. Graham is sending to all single subscribers who pay in advance. This is "CHRIST BLESSING LITTLE CHILDREN"-a truly admirable

SARTAIN'S UNION MAGAZINE. August, 1850. This is a good number of a periodical of a more solid and serious character than most of its class. It has a choice list of English and American contributors. In the number before us we particularly like the article on "DRESS," by Mrs. Kirkland; "Rosamond," by Mary Howitt; and "Requiem," by Anne C. Lynch. THE CHRISTIAN FXAMINER. Boston: Crosby & Nichols

This is the Unitarian Quarterly-a most admirable and high-toned publication. To give our readers an idea of its merits, we need only subjoin a list of the contributors to the present Rev. Nathaniel L. Frothingham, Mr. George

B. Emerson, Rev. Ephraim Peabody, D. D., Mr. Edward Wigglesworth, Mr. C. C. Smith, Rev. Charles T. Brooks, Rev. Artemas B. Muzzey THE AMERICAN ATHENBUM. A monthly magazine of

This is the first number of a work, of which, after reading the preface, and glancing over the contents, we would heartily say our word of praise and encouragement; and we can hardly do it better service than to quote with our entire commendation, a portion of the editor's introduc

"We also design to make the Athensum express the spirit of the times, and coho the lofty ideas of human progress, which are now finding utterance in various parts of the world. Our columns will be open to discoveries in Science; to improvements in Art; to a calm, dispassionate discussion of great moral questions; to the utterance of great religious truths, and the dissemination of just and patriotic sentiments. We shall shun no subject which shall have to do with human or subject which shall have to do with human control of the state of the st tran progress, and with human good; but, as far as our limits will allow, shall freely canvass the great, engrossing topics of thought and action."

HOLDER'S DOLLAR MAGAZINE. August, 1860. Here is a magazine which we would heartily commend to our readers-it deserves well the generous patronage of the public. It has a good list of contributors, and is very ably conducted. In this number we are pleased to find a sweet poem by our friend, Alice Carey, and a very cautiful and generous review of "Greenwood Leaves," in the Editor's Table.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE. PARIS, July 18, 1850.

To the Editor of the National Era: If the result of the struggle on the law agains the press had not been certain in advance, it would have been looked for with intense interest by the whole people, instead of a few publishers and stockholders. Not a sign of agitation among the people has been visible. The popular ocean has been in a dead calm, which all the tempests of the Reaction have not been able to disturb, though aided by the interested furies of the journals. Day after day, the discussion dragged its slow length along in the Assembly. Not a single person of any eminence spoke in favor of the law. By common consent, the leaders abstained from supporting it, being sure that it would pass, the noses having all been counted before the bill was put on the order of the day. The only persons charged with the public advocacy of the bill, were the Chairman of the Reporting Committee, M. Chasseloub-Loubat, and the Minister of Justice, M. Rouher-Couchon. These two gentlemen were never heard of before the February Revolution, by whose warmth they were hatched as vultures and crows are sometimes hatched out by unsuspecting hens. Let us sum up their achievement during the past week, and compare it with the object they had in view, which was to cripple the press, to put every journal into the arbitrary power of the Cabinet, and prevent the circulation of political intelligence among the people.

The new law imposes a stamp tax of a cent on each sheet published in Paris. One of the large dailies which circulates fifty thousand numbers will pay, if it maintain its circulation, a daily stamp tax of five hundred dollars, and a yearly one of \$182,500. You can judge, my dear sir, whether such a sum can be withdrawn from the profits of a daily paper without threatening its ruin. This is not all: another provision of the law taxes with an additional centime, or fifth part of a cent, each number containing a part of a novel. You are aware of the practice at Paris of publishing all novels in newspapers. All the novels of Dumas, Eugene Sue, Méry, Montalembert, Vieullot, and other distinguished French writers, have appeared in that form; and these have made the fortunes of the writers, and of the newspapers. Le Constitutionnel would have been dead long ago, if it had not secured Eugene Sue as a contributor. Dumas has been paid for his, at the rate of a cent for each five letters-that is, a centime a letter-because they were found to be profitable to the journal. This source of revenue has been dried up. The additional tax on the journal of the above-mentioned circulation, supposing it to contain every day a portion of a novel, would be \$36,500 a year, and the sum total of all taxes would amount to the sum of \$219,000.

The law, not content with taxing the journals, provides the Administration with a weapon for killing off any journal it pleases. This is in the provision compelling every journal against which more than one prosecution is commenced to deposite the half, and in certain cases the whole of the fine which may be imposed on it. This deposite is to be made prior to judgment. That is, the journal is to be treated as guilty before trial. As a prosecution depends only on the order of a minister, the journal may be forced to deposite several hundred thousand francs. If it refuses to deposite, it is ruined at once. The Government has, therefore, reached all its ends. I will not dwell on the tax on pamphlets, tracts, and non-periodical publications on politics, as they will be suppressed publications on politics, as they mill be suppressed to the suppressed publications on politics, as they will be suppressed to the suppressed publications on politics, as they will be suppressed to the suppressed that for the loss of the defeat of the bill, then the bill ought to have been defeated. He then maintained the justice of that amendment. He said that if striking out the amendment of the Senator from Georgia was the cause of the defeat of the bill, then the bill ought to have been defeated. He then maintained the justice of that amendment. He said that he would resist the establishment of a Territorial Government over the territory claimed by Texas, and was willing to meet the responsibility of the act, ister, the journal may be forced to deposite several at their old tactics of representing the President as hostile to the law, and disposed to veto it. But you need no caution against confidence in their rtions. The President and his friends are onite aware that their only hope is in covering their acts with as much obscurity as possible. A love of darkness is natural to certain birds of ill omen, and Louis Bonaparte is no exception to the general rule.

One of the provisions of the new law is, that the signature of the author must be affixed to every article on religion, politics, philosophy, commerce, trades, or private interests. The intention of members was to force writers to declare themselves, so as to break down that influence which the press derives from the anonymous, and, in political articles, to know their opponents. This provision will effect in the newspaper literature of France a revolution which will be, in some respects, highly beneficial. It was dictated, however, by a deep-rooted hatred to the press. Things have come to such a pass in France, that if Christ should appear in Paris, and attempt to preach, he would be arrested as contravening the police regulations; and, if he published his sermon on the mount, would be prosecuted as a troubler of society, and, provoker of improper hopes in the laboring classes. And if the new law had existed in the days of the apostles, they would have been arrested, fined, and imprisoned, for circulating the different books of the gospel.

The Reaction in its war against the press has committed one serious error-that of letting it live. It is the error of those enemies of the Romans, who, after capturing a Roman army, made it pass under the yoke, and harassed it to the last point, but did not put it to death. The army had its revenge, and a rich one too. Not only has the Reaction let the press live, but it has given it two months to conform to the new law. I am much mistaken if within that time the press do not make the Assembly feel its power. This onslaught on the press may be the germ

of another revolution, but the development will probably be slow. The people look on calmly. In vain the press assures it, every morning, that its best liberties have been struck down. The people answers, "I have not felt it," as Trajan did when told that some enemy had struck his statue. One reason of the general indifference is, that the people are losing faith in politicans of every color, having been betrayed by them in every revolution. Why make another, to be again betrayed! The pleasures and profits are for others, and the tears and chains for them.

I have entertained you, from time to time, with the mutual scoldings of the President and the legislative majority, which are of an intermittent nature. Instead of living together in stately indifference, like Walpole and his wife, who never descended to the vulgarity of a quarrel, they berate each other in a homely sort of way, extremely refreshing to by-standers. The Admin istration papers are known to act under the inspiration of the Elysée. If there is any favorite, it is Le Pouvoir, which is contributed to by the notorious Cassagnac, a literary mercenary, paid out of the President's private purse. The attacks of this paper and its followers on the Assembly have been renewed of late with great vigor, and in entire unison. The patience of that very respectable body has been entirely worn out by them, and it has determined to make an example of the President's favorite, Le Pouvoir. This is copying faithfully the usages of royalty, which require the avorite to take the blows merited by the Prince. The Assembly has ordered the publisher to appear before its bar this afternoon, and while write the trial is going on. The culprit had nothing to do with the article, being absent at the ime on a trip with the President to Camplegne,

aving been appointed historian of the trip. The rumors of an intended usurpation by th The rumors of an intended usurpation by the President were never more current than at present. All parties concur in attributing designs of this kind to him, but the leading men think there is no immediate danger. It is not too harsh a judgment on him to suppose him capable of nourishing such designs, when his immediate friends and intimates, paid editors and journals, admit the fact indirectly, and advocate, without reserve, its propriety. He has been long tortured by doubts and fears, ambition and conscience, hesitating, like Macbeth, before the crime—letting

The report of M. Montalembert on the adjournment speaks of the rumors as idle, and the Assembly evidently agrees with him, as it has shown by voting the adjournment for three months from the eleventh of August. During this time, a committee of the state of the stat mittee of twenty-five will remain at Paris to watch over the safety of the State, and convoke the Assembly in case of necessity. The Legitimist party has lost its hopes of suc-

the Assembly in case of necessity.

The Legitimist party has lost its hopes of success through a reconciliation of the two branches of the House of Bourbon, and is thinking seriously of turning demagogue. M. Larochejaquelin, one of its most cunning and unscrupulous leaders, announced last Saturday that a large number of members of his party intended to demand the repeal of the electoral law. The policy of this party in this matter may be predicted in advance. As the law is very unpopular, they pretend a violent dislike to it in order to gain friends among the people; but as at heart they hate the tend a violent dislike to it in order to gain friends among the people; but as at heart they hate the people, the vile multitude, they will avail themselves of some pretext for not demanding the repeal of the law before the adjournment. After that time, they will act as circumstances may render advisable, always keeping the menace of repeal hanging over the heads of the Orleanists and Bonapartists. The President does not favor the Legitimists at all: in a recent nomination of twenty-four sub-prefects there was not a single twenty-four sub-prefects there was not a single Legitimist. This party could revenge itself with ease, for it could join its vote to that of the Left, and repeal the electoral law instantly. But this

Emile de Girardin has appeared several times at the tribune. As might have been expected, he has been disavowed as a leader by the Left, which knows him to be too fickle and uncertain to be trusted. He is almost alone in an Assembly f seven hundred and fifty members.

The President intends making the tour o

The President intends making the tour of France during the adjournment of the Assembly. Balloon ascensions are quite common now in Paris. Three ascents were made last Sunday. One of them by M. Lepoitevin, the equestrian aeronaut. He went up again on horseback. The scientific ascent of MM. Bixio and Barral is to be repeated before long.

NEWS FROM OTHER PARTS OF EUROPE. The war between Denmark and the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein is imminent. Great Great preparations are making on both sides. As noticed in my last, the treaty between Prussia and eaves open the door to an intervention by Russia in favor of Denmark. The Berlin papers claim that such an intervention can only take place against Schleswig, but this interpretation is contested at Copenhagen. However it may be, Russia has sent a fleet to the aid of Denmark, and the King of Prussia will not resist by force of arms. The whole management of the affair was doubtless concerted at the Warsaw Congress of Princes. On the 13th instant, a Russian fleet of eighteen vessels of war came to an-Congress of Princes. On the 13th instant, a Russian fleet of eighteen vessels of war came to anchor off the port of Kiel, and in view of the town. The intention of the inhabitants was to defend the entrance of the port by a heavy fire from two batteries, but nothing hinders the fleet from disembarking troops at another point, and taking the town by assault from the land side where there are no fortifications. This would place the Russian army on the flank of the Holstein army, assembled at Rensbourg, on the boundary between the Duchies, and nothing short of a levy in mass could prevent the Russians from penetrating to the heart of the country.

The German newspapers represent the people as enthusiastic in the cause of the Duchies. Patriotic committees are raising funds and volun-

triotic committees are raising funds and volunteers to aid in the war against Denmark, a war considered by the Germans a national one. The Tresiding Officer said that if the applause arsenal at Rensbourg contains arms enough for the equipment of thirty thou-and volunteers. A gallant defence may be made by the Duchies and the German volunteers, but the result is certain to be in favor of Denmark, at least as far as

Schleswig is concerned.

The best friends of the Prussian Union are been a weakly infant from the beginning, and its decease will not be regretted by the friends of progress and liberty. The ministers of the Union have received only eleven adhesions to the continuance of the Union for three months longer, and public opinion seems to have abandoned without regret this half confederation to a slow

bate on this subject sprang up in the legislative chambers of Spain. During its progress, two Ex-Ministers declared, that during their terms Ex-Ministers declared, that during their terms of office, the claim had never been presented. It is unfortunate that the United States should make its first armed demonstration in Europe for the purpose of collecting an old claim of a dubious character, to say the least of it. If we had commenced by sustaining the Roman Republic, or affording aid and countenance to Hungary in its noble struggle, our position would have in its noble struggle, our position would have been a dignified and imposing one. But this taking little Portugal by the throat, with a fierce, "Pay what thou owest," is dwarfing our nation to the proportions of a bullying bum-bailiff with properties in his pocket.

to the proportions of a bullying bum-bailiff with an execution in his pocket.

One of the Vienna papers, the Lloyd, says that the Austrian Government has "protested indignantly against our interference in Hungary. I have heard a rumor, borne by some breeze from Washington, that the Austrian Minister there waited on Mr. Clayton and read him the protest referred to, but on the advice of the Secretary of State given in a firm tone, and backed by ry of State, given in a firm tone, and backed by an intimation that if he persisted his passport should be at his service on the instant, the Austrian Minister thought it best to pocket his pro-test, and beg Mr. Clayton to consider it withdrawn. It is probable that this protest has been modified so much as not to merit the adverb applied to it by the *Lloyd*, and then transmitted to Mr. Clayton.

A report is mentioned in the morning papers that the Queen of Spain has deceased, as well as her infant, but this is probably untrue, so far as regards the mother, as the Government has not published the telegraphic despatch said to have brought the news.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL PROCESSION.

Yesterday, the citizens of Washington and the numerous sojourners in this metropolis, including Senators and members of the House of Representatives, enjoyed the rare and gratifying spectacle of witnessing more than two thousand children of both sexes, attached to the Public Schools, marching in an orderly and well arranged procession, many of them in uniform, and all of them neatly clothed, with banners and music, from the City Hall to the Capitol grounds, to hear an address from the Hon. J. R. Chandler of Philadelphia, and to witness the presentation of medals by the President of the United States, to the meritorious pupils of the district States, to the meritorious pupils of the district and primary Schools.

We have neither time nor space at present for the details of this handsome and interesting pro-cession, which was attended by the Trustees of the Schools, the Secretary, the Teachers, the Mayor, and Boards of Aldermen and Common Conneil.

Arrived at the Capitol, it occupied some time Arrived at the Capitol, it occupied some time to place the pupils in the order and position assigned to them by the Committee of Arrangements. We noted on the platform the President of the United States, and near him that distinguished and accomplished advocate of the public school system, the Hon. Horace Mann of Massachusetts, the Mayor, the Marshal of the District, the School Trustees, and Rev. C. A. Davis, Secretary to the Board.

The Hon. J. R. Chandler, who addressed the pupils with so much truth, carnestness, and electrical contents of the conten

pupils with so much truth, earnestness, and elo-quence, must have satisfied all who heard him that his heart was in the subject, and that he was most admirably adapted to the subject and the

Next came the distribution of the medals by the President, who, in placing them around the neck of each recipient, spoke to them all the while with kindness, affability, and encourage-agement.—National Intelligencer of Friday.

ACCIDENT ON THE ERIE RAILROAD.

As the down freight train was crossing the iron bridge over a small tributary of the Delaware, about three miles above Lackawaxen, about one o'clock yesterday, the bridge gave way, precipi-tating the entire train into the stream, and strew-ing the freight in all directions. Sixteen out of seventeen cars composing the train fell through, and were smashed to pieces. Five persons were

The stock on board consisted of some 500 sheep, over 100 head of cattle, and 200 hogs, all of which were lost.—N. Y. Tribune, July 31.

The election for Governor and members of the Legislature of the State of North Carolina took place on Thursday of last week. The election of Governor turned, we believe, rather upon questions of State policy, than upon the distinctive merits of the parties in the General Government. From the returns which have reached us, we are led to the belief that Governor Manly, the present very worthy Governor of the State, and the Whig candidate for reelection, has been defeated by his Democratic opponent, Mr. Reid.—National Intelligencer.

CONGRESS.

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS - FIRST SESSION. SENATE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1850. On motion of Mr. Douglas, after some oppo-sition from Mr. Downs of Louisiana, the bill for the admission of California as a State was brought up by the following vote:
YEAS—Messrs. Baldwin, Benton Bradbury, Pright, Cass, Chase, Clarke, Clay, Cooper, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Ewing, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Jones, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Seward, Shields, Smith, Sprunces, Structure, Milder, World, Smith, Sprunces, Structure, Milder, Milder, World, Smith, Sprunces, Structure, Milder, Mi

Norris, Phelps, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruanca, Sturgeon, Underwood, Upham, Wales, Walker, Whitcomb, and Winthrop—35.

NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Barnwell, Berrien, Butler, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soulé, Turney, and Yulee—23.

A motion to make it the special order for next Monday was decided in the negative—yeas 25, navs 29

The bill being now under consideration, Mr. Douglas moved to amend the bill by adding to bolgas moved to amend the bill by adding to it an additional section, providing that California shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil; and pass no law impairing the right of the United States to do so; the public domain not to be taxed; non-residents to be taxed no higher than residents; the navigable waters to be free, &c. Mr. Foote moved to amend the amendment by

adding a proviso, making the southern boundary of California 35° 30', and organizing a Territory

Mr. Dawson supported the amendment.
Mr. Clay said that a bill of peace, a bill to restore harmony to the country, had been presented.
Its fate, which was not wholly unexpected by him, was known; and while he felt no personal regret, the consequences resulting to the country from that fate he could but deplore. The bill had been defeated by extremists on both sides of the cham ber. The amendment made yesterday on the mo-tion of the Senator from Maryland, it was known, was the immediate cause of the defeat of the bil less, from a conscientious conviction of what was right and proper; nevertheless, it had been the immediate cause of the defeat of the bill. The amendment now proposed by the Senator from Mississippi was, to divide California by the line of equivalents and compensations provided for in the bill reported by the committee, had been rejected

against the decision of the Chair.

Mr. Pearce said he had acted in support of the The best friends of the Prussian Union are beginning to despair of its continuance. It has been a weakly infant from the beginning, and its The Senators from Texas, when they could not The Senators from Texas, when they could not get exactly what they wanted, turned round and opposed the bill. Did none of the responsibility of the defeat of it attach to them? He was willing to hear his part, but if they were at all responsible, he desired they should have their

in the Senate chamber, or in the battle-field amid

the din of arms.

Mr. Foote addressed the Senate in a speed severely rebuking and ridiculing the disunion movements in South Carolina, and in the course of it he quoted from the Proclamation of General Jackson in Nullification times, giving his sanction

FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1950. The subject being resumed, the question pend

ing was on Mr. Foote's amendment.
Mr. Davis of Mississippi anggested 36° 30' instead of 35° 30', and Mr. Foote modified his instead of 35° 30°, and Mr. Foote modined his amendment accordingly.

Mr. Badger, although avowing his conviction that the division of California would result in the formation of another free State, was willing to support the measure as being acceptable to the South. He opposed disunion, and declared it his opinion, that there was no probable or possible contingency, in which his State would be found

giving any countenance or support directly or in-directly to any designs calculated to affect in the remotest degree the union of the States. He then proceeded to argue that the diffusion of slavery would promote its extinction. The question being taken on Mr. Foote's

amendment, proposing to run the Missouri Com-promise line through California, it was reject-YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Baruwell, Bell, Berrien, Butler, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter,

King, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soulé, Turney, and Yulee—23.

Nays—Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury
Bright, Cass, Chase, Clarke, Clay, Cooper, Da

vis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Ewing, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Jones, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Seward, Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Upham, Wales, Walker, Whitcomb, and Winthrop—33.

Mr. Foote moved to strike out all after the en-

acting clause, and insert all of the late Compro-mise bill, except those sections relating to Utah

and California.

Mr. Rusk opposed the motion. The Texas boundary question did not connect itself with any other question. It had been already tried in combination with other measures, and the result was known. He hoped the Senator from Mississippi would withdraw his motion.

Mr. Foote yielded to his request, and answered that he would offer his amendment as a substantive proposition, hereafter.

tive proposition, hereafter.

Mr. Clemens moved an amendment, but on motion of Mr. Hunter the subject was postponed till Monday next, and the Senate adjourned till that

MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1850. The Senate took up the resolution of Mr. Cass oncerning the employment of military officers in

civil posts.

Mr. Davis of Mississippi replied at length to
Mr. Hunter, vindicating General Taylor against
the charge of hostility to the Texas troops, and

pposing the resolution.

Mr. Pearce, consent being given, introduced the following bill: A Bill proposing to the State of Texas the estab-lishment of her northern and western bounda-ries, and the relinquishment, by the said State, of all territory claimed by her exterior to said andaries, and of all her claim upon the Uui-

ted States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Represent-Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following propositions shall be, and the same hereby are, offered to the State of Texas, which, when agreed to by said State in an act passed by the General Assembly, shall be binding and obligatory upon the United States and upon the said State of Texas: Provided, The said agreement by the said General Assembly shall be given on or before the first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty.

First. The State of Texas will agree that her boundary on the north shall commence at the

First. The State of Texas will agree that her boundary on the north shall commence at the point at which the meridian of one hundred degrees west from Greenwich is intersected by the parallel of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, and shall run from said point due west to the meridian of one hundred and three degrees west from Greenwich; thence her boundary shall run due south to the thirty-second degree of north latitude, thence on the said parallel of thirty-two degrees north latitude to the Rio Bravo del Norte, and thence with the channel of said river to the Gulf of Mexico.

Gulf of Mexico.
Second. The State of Texas cedes to the United

Second. The State of Texas cedes to the United States all her territory exterior to the territory and boundaries which she is to establish by the first article of this agreement.

Third. The State of Texas relinquishes all claim upon the United States for liability of the debts of Texas, and for compensation or indemnity for the surrender to the United States of her ships, forts, arsenals, custom-houses, custom-house revenue, arms and munitions of war, and public buildings, with their sites, which became the prop-

of the said establishment of boundaries, cession of territory, and relinquishment of claims, will pay to the State of Texas the sum of ten millions pay to the State of Texas the sum of ten millions of dollars, in a stock bearing five per cent, interest and redeemable at the end of fourteen years, the interest payable half-yearly at the treasury of the United States.

Fifth. Immediately after the President of the United States shall have been furnished with an authentic copy of the act of the General Assembly of Texas according these propositions.

bly of Texas accepting these propositions, he shall cause the stock to be issued in favor of the State of Texas, as provided for in the fourth article of this agreement: Provided, also, That five millions of said stock shall not be issued until millions of said stock shall not be issued until
the creditors of the State of Texas, holding bonds
of Texas for which duties on imports were specially pledged, shall first file at the treasury of
the United States releases of all claims against
the United States, for or on account of said bonds.
After explanatory remarks by Mr. Pearce, the
bill was ordered to be printed, and postponed till
termorrem.

to-morrow.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill for the admission of California. Mr. Yulee said, as it was late, he would move the subject be postponed. Lost.

The bill was then reported from the Commit-tee of the Whole to the Senate, and the amend-

ment was concurred in. The question was then on ordering the bill to be engrossed.

A long debate ensued on the propriety of postponing the question till to-morrow, when, at four o'clock, Mr. Atchison movedthe Senate adjourn. o'clock, Mr. Atchison movedthe Senate adjourn.
The question being taken by yeas and nays, was
rejected, as follows:
YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Barnwell,
Bell, Berrien, Butler, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Downs, Foote, King, Mason, Morton, Rusk, Sebastian, Soulé, Turney, and Yu-

lee—19.
MAYS—Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury,
Bright, Cass, Clarke, Cooper, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Ewing, Felch,
Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Houston, Jones, Norris,
Phelps, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Underwood, Upham, Wales, Walker, Whitcomb,
and Wijntheon. lee-19. and Winthrop—32.

After some further remarks by Messrs. Berrien

and Yulee, The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1850.

James G. King is appointed on the Committe on Foreign Affairs, in place of Mr. Winthrop, resigned. J. W. Jackson of Georgia fills the vacancy in the Committee of Indian Affairs occursioned by the declination of Mr. Hackett. G. W. Julian is appointed in the place of D. P. King on the Committee of Accounts.

The House, after hearing reports from Committees and disposing of a rest of the business.

mittees and disposing of a part of the business on the Speaker's table, resolved itself into Com-mittee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the Fortification bill. Much opposition was manifested to the bill; several amend ments, reducing appropriations, were moved, but, without coming to any conclusion, the Committee rose and reported progress, and the House ad-

THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1850. Mr. White asked the unanimous consent of the Mr. White asked the unanimous consent of the House to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Speaker be and he is hereby authorized to appoint a special committee, to consist of twenty-one members, whose duty it shall be to meet, consult, and prepare such bills for the consideration of this House as may in their judgment be best calculated to allay the present excitement, and settle the difficulties pending between the different sections of the Union, and report the same to this House at the earliest practicable period; and it shall be in order for said committee to report at any time, notfor said committee to report at any time, not-withstanding the present rules of the House. Objection was made, and the resolution was not

received. The experiment of the Senate has been so successful, that Mr. White seems to think it desirable to imitate it in the House Does he wish it to be protracted till the 3d of March. 1851 ?] Mr. Stanton, from the Committee on Military

Affairs, reported a bill to establish a line of war steamers to the coast of Africa, for the suppres-sion of the slave trade, and the promotion of com-After some time spent in the reception and disposition of reports from committees, the House resolved itself into Committee of the and Mr. Bayly moved the previous question.

Pending this, a message was received from the
Senate, announcing that that body had passed the
bill to establish a Territorial Government for
Utah.

[It is said that the message was received with roars of laughter and clapping of hands, and that

"I am restrained by proper and prudential for a short time the Speaker was totally unable to restrain the uproarious merriment of the House, which was excited by the grave announcement of the passage of the Utah bill, the single plank

FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1850. After hearing reports from committees, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the Indian appropriation bill. After some time spent in the consideration thereof, the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1850. The Fortification bill being on the Speaker's table, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took

up the Indian appropriation bill.

Various amendments were offered and discussed, and amongst those agreed to were the ollowing:

For expenses of procuring information and preparing statistics for the use of the War Department, and making treaties with and presents o the various Indian tribes residing within the thousand dollars.
[This method, it was stated in debate, of

making presents to the Indians, would be far more effective than millions spent in a war against them, as was proven by experience.] For extinguishment of Indian titles to lands in

For extinguishment of Indian titles to lands in Minnesota, fifteen thousand dollars.

For carrying out treaty stipulations with the Indians of Texas, of May, 1846, and enabling the United States to preserve with them tranquillity and peace, fifteen thousand dollars.

For expenses attending the proposed treaty with the Indians of Oregon, fifteen thousand dollars.

dollars.

The Committee rose, when all the amendmen were concurred in—that for preparing statistics of Indians on the border of Mexico, &c., by a vote of yeas 98, nays 62.

Pending the question on ordering the bill to a third reading,
The House, at twenty-five minutes past one

o'clock, adjourned. MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1850. The Speaker said that when the House ad-

journed on Monday last, a motion of the gentle-man from Indiana [Mr. Robinson] was pending, to suspend the rules, to enable him to introduce a bill for the admission of California as a State into Mr. Clingman asked for a call of the House,

Mr. Clingman asked for a call of the House, which was refused—yeas 33, nays 120.

The question then recurring on the motion of Mr. Robinson, it was decided in the negative—yeas 111, nays 67—it requiring a vote of two thirds to suspend the rules. The yeas and nays were as follows:

Yras—Messrs. Albertson, Alexander, Allen, Ashmun, Baker, Bay, Bennett, Bissell, Bokee, Booth, Briggs, William J. Brown, Buel, Burrows, T. B. Butler, Cable, Calvin, Campbell, Carter, Casey, Chandler, Cleveland, Cole, Corwin, Crow-ell, Dickey, Dixon Doty, Duer, Duncan, Dunham

T. B. Butler, Cable, Calvin, Campbell, Carter, Casey, Chandler, Cleveland, Cole, Corwin, Crowell, Dickey, Dixon, Doty, Duer, Duncan, Dunham, Durkee, Nathan Evans, Fowler, Freedley, Fuller, Giddings, Gilmore, Gorman, Gott, Gould, Grinnell, Hall, Halloway, Harlan, T. L. Harris, Hebard, Henry, Hibbard, Hougland, Houston, Howel, Hunter, William T. Jackson, George G. King, James G. King, John A. King, Preston King, Leffler, Littlefield, Horace Maam, Job Mann, Matteson, McClernand, McLanahan, Meacham, Moore, Morris, Nelson, Newell, Ogle, Olds, Otis, Peaslee, Peck, Phelps, Phenix, Pitman, Potter, Putnam, Reed, Reynolds, Richardson, Risley, Roblinson, Rockwell, Root, Rose, Rumsey, Sawtelle, Schermerhorn, Schoolcraft, Silvester, Spalding, Stanly, Thaddeus Stevens, Stetson, Sweetzer, Taylor, James Thompson, John B. Thompson, Underhill, Walden, Walde, Wentworth, White, Whittlesey, Wildrick, Wilmot, Wilson, Wood, and Young—111.

Nays—Meesrs Anderson, Ashe, Averett, Bayly, Booock, Bowdon, Boyd, Albert G. Brown, Burt, Cabell, George A. Caldwell, J. P. Caldwell, Clingman, W. R. W. Cobb, Daniel, Deberry, Edmundson, Ewing, Featherston, Hamilton, Haralson, Holladay, Howard, Hubbard, Inge, Joseph W. Jaokson, Andrew Johnson, James L. Johnson, Robert W. Johnson, Jones, Kaufman, Kerr, La, Sere, Marshall, Mason, McDowell, Robert M. Sere, Marshall, Mason, McDo

erty of the United States at the time of the annexation.

Fourth. The United States, in consideration

McLane, Finis E. McLean, McMullen, McQueen, McWillie, Meade, Morshead, Morse, Morton, Orr, Outlaw, Owen, Powell, Robbins, Ross, Saventa and McLane, Finis E. McLean, McMullen, McQueen, McWillie, Meade, Morshead, McCane, McClane, Finis E. McLean, McMullen, McQueen, McWillie, Meade, Morshead, McCane, McClane, Finis E. McLean, McMullen, McQueen, McWillie, Meade, Morshead, McClane, Finis E. McLean, McMullen, McQueen, McWillie, Meade, Morshead, McClane, Finis E. McLean, McMullen, McQueen, McWillie, Meade, Morshead, McClane, Finis E. McLean, McMullen, McQueen, McWillie, Meade, McClane, Finis E. McLean, McMullen, McQueen, McWillie, Meade, McClane, Finis E. McLean, McMullen, McQueen, McWillie, Meade, McClane, Finis E. McLean, McWillie, McClane, Finis E. McLean, Finis E. McLean, McClane, Finis E. McLean, Fin age, Seddon, Shepperd, Richard H. Stanton, Alexader H. Stephens, Thomas, Jacob Thompson, Toombs, Venable, Wallace, Watkins, Wellborn, Williams, and Woodward—67.

[It will be observed that a few Southern men voted to suspend the rules, while Ross and Robbins, of Pennsylvania, voted against it. Only 178 out of 230 members voted. There are three vacancies in the Massachusetts delegation, and about fifty members more absent.]

The regular order of business was the call on The regular order of business was the call on the States for resolutions or bills. Wisconsin was first in order; and it was known that Mr. Doty stood ready to offer his bill for the admission of California.

Mr. Bayly moved that the rules be suspended, and that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of Union, for the pur-

of the Whole on the state of Union, for the pur-pose of taking up the appropriation bills.

Mr. P. King called for the reading of the 26th rule, (which says "all the States and Territories shall be called for resolutions on each alternate Monday during each session of Congress," &c.) His point was, that it was the duty of the Chair to approunce the regular order, when it was called to announce the regular order, when it was called for, and to recognise the member from the State first in order. It was known that one of the gentlemen from Wisconsin [Mr. Doty] had given notice of his intention to introduce a bill to admit California. As that State was now the first to be called, such a bill can be introduced by either of

the members from Wisconsin.

The Speaker decided that it was in order to move a suspension of the rules; and the question being taken on this motion, it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 98, nays 90.

[On this motion, many Whigs from the free States voted in the affirmative, giving great offence to the Democratic friends of California, who are beginning to impute to the Whigs a design to stave off all action upon the Territorial and California questions, at the present session, so as to keep them open for the purposes of party agita-

The House, in Committee of the Whole, laid aside the California message, by a vote of 94 to 75, and took up the bill for the support of the Post Office Department.
A party debate sprung up, and at last the Committee rose, without having come to any conclu-

And the House adjourned.

Why is it that an Abolitionist can rarely ever be brought to quote the preamble to the Constitution fairly and fully? That preamble reads as follows:

"We, the people of the United States, in order "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

The words we have italicised are the very ones generally overlooked, or forgotten, or disregarded by Abolitionists.—Columbia (S. C.) Telegraph. We know not why Abolitionists should hav any particular objection to quoting the words in Italics, but we can easily imagine why some of their opponents should feel rather ticklish about

SNEAKING TREASON. SOUTHERN REPUBLIC IN ALLIANCE WITH

it .- Ed. Era.

The Washington correspondent "Independent," of the Philadelphia North American, makes, in that paper of yesterday, the following revelation as to an attempted act of treason, by one of those patriotic gentlemen (as yet unknown) of the Southern Disunion school, who are striving so hard to ruin themselves and render the name of freedom ridiculous. As the North American says "It only needs the idea of an alliance with Mex ico to complete the absurdity and iniquity of the whole scheme of a Southern Republic. The Dis-unionists are only fit to be Mexicans." The fol-

lowing is the correspondent's narrative: "What I am about to relate is capable of official verification, if the proper means are taken. I learn, upon the most direct and undoubted au-After some time spent in the reception and disposition of reports from committees, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the Fortification bill.

Numerous amendments were offered, but voted down. The Committee rose and reported the bill, and M. Rashy moved the received as the cooperation of Mexico. This project was submitted to the Mexican Cabinet by Mr. Lacunzond Mr. Rashy moved the received as the capital, as a means of inducing the cooperation of Mexico. This project was submitted to the Mexican Cabinet by Mr. Lacunzond Mr. Rashy moved the received as the capital as a means of inducing the cooperation of Mexico. urged by him at a meeting which immediately followed, when a discussion of great interest and excitement occurred. The proposition was declined, and the emissary started for California. Mr. Doyle, the British Minister, was cognizant

of all the proceedings, and was consulted through considerations affecting others, from exposing the manner and the influences by which the scheme was rejected in the Mexican Cabinet; but if brought to light, they would reflect the highest honor on the parties concerned. The day may come when a full publication may be attended with less danger. I have felt it due to the country that this infamous purpose should be understood, in order that the designs of reckless demagogues, who are now preaching Disunion, should be properly appreciated, and visited with that storm of execration which such treason deserves. I have some reason to believe that the late President of the United States was apprized of this considerations affecting others, from exposing the dent of the United States was apprized of this movement, and had exercised his usual sagacity

n counteracting any unfortunate conseque MASSACHUSETTS SPECIAL ELECTION. Briggs has ordered a special election to be held on Monday, the 19th instant, to fill the vacancies in the first, (R. C. Winthrop's,) second, (Daniel P. King's,) and fourth, (John G. Palfrey's,) Con-gressional districts of Massachusetts.

It is stated that Mr. Gever, of the State of Mis pointment of Secretary of the Interior.

The Secretary of War remains to be appointed. Several gentlemen have been mentioned for

The Portland Inquirer .- This paper came to us last week much improved in appearance, and with the name of Austin Willey as editor. This is cheering, and the Free Soil cause in Maine looks promising. We are glad to know that Mr. Willey is to occupy that post. He knows that field well; he knows how to work it; and those who know him well say he is a strong true work. who know him well, say he is a strong, true man.

We very much regret to learn that the Hon Edward Bates of Missouri, now in this city, is prevented, by his private relations and engage-ments, from accepting the office of Secretary of War, to which he had been appointed by the Excutive. - Intelligencer.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, August 5, 1850. Beef Cattle.—Prices range from \$2.25 to \$3 per 100 pounds on the hoof, equal to \$4.50 a \$5.75 net, and averaging \$2.62½ gross.

Hogs.—\$5.25 per 100 pounds.

Flour.—Howard Street, \$5.25 a \$5.37½; City

Mille, \$5.50. Grain - A fair supply of wheat; good to prime reds, \$1.15 a \$1.19; white, \$1.25 a \$1.35. Supply of corn small; white and yellow, 65 a 66 cents. Oats, 38 a 40 cents. Rye, 62 a 63 cents. Provisions.—The transactions are chiefly to the regular trade, and full prices of last week are obtained. Lard, 63/4 a 73/4 cents per pound.

Flour.—Common Pennsylvania brands, \$5 121/2 \$5 18. Corn meal, \$2.87 a \$3. Rye flour, \$2.87. Grain.—Red wheat, \$1.15 a \$1.19; white, \$1.25 \$1.26. Corn, 64 a 65 cents. Oats, 42 a 43 cents.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS. ONG & BYRN, No. 2 Baltimore street, corner of Li Jerty street, are now receiving and offer for sale on it out liberal terms an extensive and varied assortment ritish, German, French, and Domestic Goods, adapted to approaching season, consisting in part of lloths—blue, black, brown green, drab, and assorted colors seaver Cloths—blue, black, and colored. 'llot Cloths—blue, black, gray, mixed, and gentia blue. 'assimeres—fancy and black.

Cassimeres—fancy and black.
Doeskins—superior style and finish.
Alpaceas—plain and figured black, mode, changeable, and fancy figured.
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Delaines and Cashmeres—printed and plain colors.
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Green daises of various widths and qualities.
Flannels of various widths, qualities, and colors.
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Prints—3 4, 7-8, and 4.4, foreign and domestic, neat and pretty styles.

pretty styles.
Singlish and Domestic Long Cloths.
Brown Cottons—3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 10-4, and 12-4—a gen-Brown Cottons—3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 10-4, and 12-4--a general assortment.

Picks of various brands, and a great variety of other goods, all of which they offer as above, and most respectfully solicit purchasers to call and examine their stock.

Aug S—3m

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 Death of Sir Robert Peel.—Ib.
 Palmerston and British Policy.—Spectator and Examiner.

WASHINGTON, December 27, 1845. Of all the Periodical Journals devoted to literature and science, which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me to be the most useful. It contains indeed the exposition only of the current literature of the English language; but this, by its immense extent and comprehension, includes a portraiture of the human mind in the utmostexpansion of the presentage.

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LIBERTY ALMANAC FOR 1851.

THE American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society have just published another stereotyped Almanac, for the coming year, with special reference to the great question of Slavery at the present time, and in the expectation that the friends of the cause throughout the country will co-operate in diffusing extensively the valuable statistical and reading matter it contains. Considering the expense at which the Almanac has been prepared, the low price at which it is sold, and the increased facilities for forwarding it, by express or otherwise, from New York, over the whole of the Northern States, it is condiently expected that the circulation this year will greatly exceed that of any previous year. So much useful matter cannot well be circulated at less expense. LIBERTY ALMANAC FOR 1851.

muon userui matter cannot weit be circulated at less exThe Almanac is handsomely printed, on finer paper than
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of the root, combined and concentrated in their utmost diseases of the skin, so trying to the patience and injurious to the health. It is a tonic aperient, and disinfectant. It acts simultaneously upon the stomach, the circulation, and the boucks; and thus three processes, which are ordinarily in the result of three different kinds of medicine, are carried on at the same time, through the instrumentality of this one remedial agent. There are many ways of relieving pain for the time being, but there is only one way of removing disease. No pallistive, no anodyne, no topical application, will remove it. It must be at tacked at its source, in the fluids of the body, which convey the poison to the localities where it is developed in inflammation, sores, ulcers, tumors, abscesses, glandular swellings, &c., as the case may be.

These fluids must be reached, acted upon, purified, by some powerful agent. Such an agent is Sand's Sarsaparilla, which gently stimulates while it disinfects and expels from the stomach and bowels all that is irritating, and at the same time restores their vigor and tone. Its great merit is, that it meets and neutralizes the active principle of disease itself, and when that is gone, the symptoms necessarily disappear. The rapidity with which the patient recovers health and strength under this triple influence is surprising.

insappear. The rapidity with which the patient recovers health and strength under this triple influence is surprising Each new case in which it is applied furnishes in the result a new certificate of its excellence; and we have only to point to the accumulated testimony of multitudes who have experienced its effects, to convince incredulity itself of its real value.

Lieutenant Miller, of the army, has kindly sent us the following letter from California: MONTERRY, JANUARY 18, 1850.

Messys. A. B. & D. Sands:

Gentlemen: I beg leave to addmy testimony in favor of your invaluable medicine, hoping it may lead some other unfortunate beings to try its effects, and that they may be benefited as I have been.

I arrived here from the United States by the overland route, about the let of October last. A few days after, I was attacked with a very disagreeable eruption of the skin, which my physician could not cure. I happened to find your Sar aparilla in a store in this place, and remembering the popularity of the medicine at home, I purchased three bottles, which had the desired effect of removing my difficulty entirely. With high regards, yours, &c.,

J. H. MILLER, U. S. A.

Here is another, nearer home: NEW YORK, JANUARY 8, 1850.

Messrs. Sawds:

Gentlemen: I have great pleasure in acknowledging to you the great benefit I have received from the use of your Sarsaparilla. A subject of pulmonary disease, I made a voyage to Europe, but while there continued to be afflicted. A few weeks after my return, I was seized with a violent hem orrhage of the lungs, and from the debility and great prostration of strength that followed, with the protracted difficulty of respiration, I am entirely relieved by the use of your Sarsapari's, which I consider a most important and truly valuable discovery in the healing art. I feel that I have not for fourteen years enjoyed so good health as at present. Very gratefully, yours,

S. E. SAYMORE.

NEW ORLEANS, NOVEMBER 12, 1849. Messrs. Sands:

Gentlemen: I take the liberty of sending you a letter which may be of importance to those who are suffering as I have done. I received great benefit from your Sarsaparilla, having been cured of a malady after suffering six years. I hereby cheerfully certify to the good effect of your medicine, and I hope God will reward you for all the good you have done. A chronic cough had tormented me day and night, and repeated attacks of fever induced me to believe that I should die with consumption. One day, while suffering a violent attack of burning fever, a friend persuaded me to try your incomparable medicine, but, to tell the truth, I had no confidence in it. I finally purchased a bottle, and by its use and the help of God I was restored to better health than I had enjoyed for six years. I cannot but bless the author of this admirable medicine.

With given respect, I am, gentlemen, your obedient ser-Messrs. Sands:

Read the following, from

this admirable medicine.
With great respect, I am, gentlemen, your obedient sent.
FERMIN GROUPAZ. Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price \$1 per bottle; six bottles for \$5.

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SPEECH OF MON. W. H. SEWARD.

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PROSPECTUS FOR 1850. THE NATIONAL ERA.

BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C. THE NATIONAL ERA is an Anti-Slavery, Political, and Literary Newspaper.

A brief summary of the principles and measures we are prepared at all proper times to sustain, will serve to show the character and course of the Era.

We hold-That Slavery is repugnant to Natural Right, the Law of Christianity, the Spirit of the Age, and the essential nature of our Republican Institutions:

That Emancipation, without compulsory expatriation, is a

high duty, demanded alike by Justice and Expediency:

That there is but one safe and effectual mode of abolishing Slavery; and that is by law, to be enacted by the State That Slavery can have no lawful being in Territory under

the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States :
That Congress is bound to exclude it from all Territory That the American Union, as the bond of Peace, the organ of one Language and one Civilization, the medium of Fre Trade, among the numerous States and Territories stretch-ing from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores of this Continent;

as the Refuge of suffering millions from the Old World, and a Safeguard against its Ambition and Intrigue, is of priceess value to the Cause of Human Progress; and that there s enough intelligence and virtue in its members to extinguish Slavery, the single cause that disturbs its harmonies, impairs its energies, alloys its good, and threatens its sta-That the Federal Constitution ought to be so amended as

to place the election of a President in the hands of the Peo-ple, directly, and to limit his term of office to four years, making him thereafter ineligible; and to be still further amended so as to give to the People of the several States the election of their United States Scuators, changing the term of office from six to four years:

That the Post Office Department ought to be separated

rom the Chief Executive, the Postmaster General and all the local Postmasters being elective by the People, and the power of removal for just and sufficient cause lodged in the hands of the Postmaster General:

That postage on all newspapers, of a certain size, for all istances, should be one cent; on all letters, under half an ounce, for all distances, two cents prepaid; that the franking privilege should be abolished; and negotiations be instituted for the purpose of securing free exchanges within reasonable limits, between the newspapers of Europe and the United States, and a reduction to the lowest point possible in the

That the public lands shall be held as a trust for the benefit of the People of the United States, to be donated in limited quantities to actual settlers who are landless That the homestead ought to be exempt from sale or exe-

ention for debt : That restrictions on commerce among the several Sta and between all nations, ought to be removed: That Congress ought to make due appropriations for im-provements demanded by the interests of commerce with foreign nations, or among the States, provided they be not purely local in their benefits, and be not proper subjects for

State or individual enterprise. In maintaining our views, we shall fearlessly use the rights, while we respect the courtesies, of Free Discussion, conceding to those who may differ from us, what we claim for arselves, the credit of honest motives. Such reports of the proceedings of Congress will be given

spirit and policy.

We have lately completed such arrangements for the Formion Correspondence of the Era, as will make it at least equal in value and interest to that of any Journal in the Ample provision has been made for its LITERARY DE PARTMENT. JOHN G. WHITTER will continue Corresponding Editor Dr. WILLIAM ELDER and HENRY B. STANTON, author of

Modern Reforms and Reformers, and other writers of merit, will contribute Philosophical, Historical, or Critical Essays.

Mrs. Southworth, Mabtha Russell, and Mary In-VING, will furnish Moral Tales and Sketches; and as to the list of Portical Contributors, nothing more need be said, than that it will be, what it has been.

Having thus made ample arrangements for the General Departments of the Paper, we shall devote ourselves more particularly to Anti-Slavery and Political Discussions, taking care to keep our readers advised of all important reform Terms - two dollars per annum, always payable in ad-

All communications, on business of the Era or for publiation, should be addressed to GAMALIEL BAILEY. WASHINGTON, D. C., November 22, 1849.

THE FRIEND OF YOUTH: A MONTHLY NEWSPAPER. MRS. MARGARET L. BAILEY, EDITOR.

The Friend of Youth will be issued on the first of every month, in quarto form, 8 pages, on fine paper, in neat, new type, and with tasteful embellishments. Our object will be to make the paper an attractive comform their tastes. In addition to agreeable Stories, Lessons on Natural History, Descriptions of Natural Scenery, Sketches of Travel, and Notices of New Books for children. we shall converse with them, in language adapted to their omprehension, about the important events of the present era. We know this is not usually done in such publications, but we think we do not mistake the taste or capacity of young people, when we suppose them to feel some interest in the world they live in, beyond the nursery, the schoolroom, and the play-ground. It shall also be our care to interest them on all great subjects connected with the wellseing of mankind. Freedom, Peace, and Temperance, shall sympathize with the oppressed, and weep with the suffering, we hope to awaken in them a generous abhorrence of all wrong, and an earnest love and reverence for all that is just and pure; and, while thus inculcating the lessons of love to nan, we cannot forget the supreme obligations due to the

great Father and Benefactor of all. We hope to succeed in adapting our paper to all ages of youth; so that while the elder brothers and sisters have a full share of our attention, the little ones shall not be forgotten. They are our special favorites, and shall be cared

regular contributors to our columns, several well-known and distinguished writers, peculiarly qualified to minister to the wants of Youth. Among them, we are at liberty to name— T. S. Arthur and Emma D. E. N. Southworth. In short, we hope to make the paper just such a "Friend" as young people will be glad to see, sad sorry to part with.

As this Prospectus may reach many of the former friends and patrons of the "Youth's Monthly Visiter," a paper which we established and edited for nearly three years, at incinnati, we cannot forbear expressing the great pleasure will give us to renew our former inter-The little children who then received the "Visiter" as a velcome guest, are now almost grown up men and women

ousin to whom they may introduce us as an old friend. The first number will be issued on the first of November The terms will be-fifty cents a year for a single copy; ve copies for two dollars; or, every person forwarding us four names, with two dollars, shall be entitled to one copy ratis.

It is desirable that the names of subscribers be sent in

MRS. M. L. BAILEY. Washington, D. C. BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE AND THE BRITISH BLACK WOOD'S MAGAZINE AND THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

O WING to the late revolutions and counter-revolutions among the nations of Europe, which have followed each other in such quick auccession, and of which "the end is not yet," the leading periodicals of Britain have become invested with a degree of interest hitherto unknown. They compy a middle ground between the hasty, disjointed, and necessarily imperfect records of the newspapers, and the elaborate and ponderous treat ses to be furnished by the historian at a future day. The American publishers, therefore, deem it proper to call renewed attention to these periodicals, and the every low prices at which they are offered to subscribers. The following is their list, vis:

with as little delay as possible. All communications must

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW,
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW,
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW,
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, and BLACKWOOD'S EDINB'GH MAGAZINE

BLACKWOOD'S EDINB'GH MAGAZINE
In these periodicals are contained the views, moderately though firmly expressed, of the three great parties in England—Tory, Whig, and Radieal. "Blackwood" and the "London Quarterly" are Tory, the "Edinburgh Review" Whig, and the "Westminster Review" Liberal. The "North British Review" owes its establishement to the last great ecclesiastical movement in Scotiand, and is not ultra in its views on any one of the grand departments of human know-sides; it was originally edited by Dr. Chalmers, and now, since his death, is conducted by his son-in-law, Dr. Hanna, associated with Sir David Brewster. Its literary characteries of the vary highest order.

The "Westminster," though reprinted under that title only, is published in England under the title of the "Foreign Quarterly and Westminster," it being in fact a union of the two Reviews formerly published and reprinted under separate titles. It has therefore the advantage, by this combination, of uniting in one work the best features of both, as herstofore issued.

The above Periodicals are reprinted in New York immediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful lear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals—Blackwood's Magazine being an exact fac-simile of the Edinburgh edition.

TERMS.

For any one of the four Reviews, For any two of the Reviews, For any three of the Reviews, For all four of the Reviews, For Blackwood's Magazine, For Blackwood and three Keviews, For Blackwood and the four Reviews, For Blackwood and the four Reviews, CLUBBING Four copies of any or all of the above works will be sent address, on payment of the regular subscription for thre

PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE.

the ameter with that him as above and acceptanted with the film.

The domestic department being under the charge of a Steward and Matron, will enable the Doctor to devote to the patients whatever time may be necessary. Application for admission to be made to SAMUEL WEBB, Secretary. Office No. 58 South Fourth street, residence No. 16 Logan square, Philadelphia.

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Institute.

THE WATER WORKS

There are many other appliances, which can be better un-May 30.

NEW ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY,

Also, ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS for prolapsus

uteri, trusses for prolapsus ani, suspensory bags, kuec caps, back boards, steeled shoes for deformed feet. Trusses repaired at one hour's notice, and made to answer oftentimes as well as new. The subscriber having worn a truss himself for the last twenty five years, and fitted so many for the last twelve years, sels confident in being able to suit all cases that may come to him.

all cases that may come to him.

CONVEX SPIRAL TRUSSES; Dr. Chase's trusses, formerly sold by Dr. Leach; trusses of galvanised metal, that will not rust, having wooden and copper pade; Read's spiral truss; Randell's do.; Salmon's bail and socket; Sherman's patent French do.; Bateman's do., double and single; Stone's trusses. Also, TRUSSES FOR CHILDREN of all sizes. Dr. Fletcher's truss, Marshe's truss, Dr. Hull's truss, Thompson's crotchet truss, and the Shaker's rocking trusses, may be had at this establishment.

Also, Whispering Tubes and Ear Trumpets, that will enable a person to converse low with one that is hard of hearing.

hearing.
All ladies in want of abdominal supporters or trusses will be waited upon by his wife, Mrs Caroliue D. Foster, who has had twenty years' experience in the business.

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knowledgment of deeds, and to administer oaths and affirm ations, by appointment of the Governors of

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CONTINUES to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Courts of the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia, to prosecute claims of all kinds against the United States, either before Congress or any of the Executive Departments, and to procure letters patent for twentians. Business confided to his gare will be promption.

THE GENUINE TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA.

Gennine Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsuparilla is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, everything capable of becoming acid or of fermentation is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form; and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the Cure of Innumerable Diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations on every side, in its favor, by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of Consumption, Dyspepsia. and Liver Complaint, and in Rheumatism, Scriptita, and Piles, Costiceness, all Cultaneous Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, and all affections arising from
Impurity of the Blood.

Impurity of the Blood,

It possesses marvellous efficacy in all complaints arising from indigestiog, from acidity of the stomach, from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and cold hands, cold chills and hot flashes over the body. It has not had its equal in coughs and colds, and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, relaxing stricture of the lungs, throat, and every other part.

But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than is all kinds and stages or

Femile Complaints.

It works wonders in cases of fluor albus or whites, falling of the womb, obstructed, suppressed, or painful menses, irregularity of the menstrual periods, and the like; and is effectual in curing all forms of the kidney disease.

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, and cures all forms of

nd thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other diseases, as spinal irritation, neuralgia, St. Vitus dance, swooring, epileptic fits, convulsions, &c.

Is not this, then,

The Medicine you Preceminently Need?

But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's nferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be Compared with the Old Dr.'s,

Never Spoils,

e of one Grand Fact, that the one is Incapable of De

tem, it gives tone and security.

all forms of

Nervous Diseases and Debility,

lowa Michigan Michigan Maine North Carolina South Carolina Wisconsin.

Boston, 1850. June 6-3na

office, No. 114 Main street.

Alabama Illinois Kentucky

Missouri New York

THE NATIONAL ERA.

128

FREE SOIL IN INDIANA.

The Indiana State Sentinel, now under the con trol of W. J. Brown, who attempted to ride into the Speaker's chair on two horses of very different color, has become a mere tool of the Slave Power. Its servile tone, we are pleased to say, is quite offensive to many sterling Democrats in In-

quite onensive to many sterling Democrats in In-dians. A correspondent in Logansport says:

"The course of the Sentinel meets with oppo-sition from many of the Democratic papers of the State. An article in the Goshen Democrat, head-ed, 'It will never do to give it up so, Mr. Brown,' shows the general feeling in this district."

The Free-Soilers, at their recent Convention in St. Joseph's county, made no nominations for the Constitutional Convention, but nominated an independent ticket, to be supported at the election this month.

The following resolutions were adopted : Resolved, That we cannot but smile at the fear and trembling of Northern Representatives under the disunion threats of Southern demagogues. That the Union cannot be dissolved is a fixed fact—the North will not, and the South dare not

separate.

Resolved, That our Senators, Messrs. Whitcom and Bright, by their recent course in the support of Foote's Omnibus Committee, and kindred measures, have grossly misrepresented the people of this State, and have shown themselves false to the interests of Freedom

the interests of Freedom.

Resolved, That in view of the recent desertion of Free Soil principles by prominent Northern Senators and Representatives, and in view of the vast importance of the political questions now agitated in this country, we deem it our solemn duty to maintain with firmness our independent political organization, and to labor zealously for the spread of our principles.

Resolved, That the recent treason to Free Soil principles of Daniel Webster has rendered him

principles of Daniel Webster has rendered him worthy only of the scorn and contempt of all

worthy only of the scorn and contempt of all Freemen.

Resolved, That Thomas H. Benton, in his bold and independent stand in behalf of California, while Webster, Cass, Whitcomb, and others, representing freemen, were battling against him, deserves our highest commendation.

In the district represented by Mr. Julian, the Democrats and Free-Soilers seem to have fully Democrats and Free-Soilers seem to have fully

Democrats and Free-Soilers seem to have fully united. During the last month, they held a Mass Union Convention at Liberty, Union county, and passed a series of spirited resolutions—among them the following:

Resolved, That we, citizens of Union county, assembled en masse, do hereby earnestly insist upon the application of the Ordinance of 1787, by Congress, in the organization of the Territories, so that the same be incorporated in each and every that the same be incorporated in each and every of the interest of freedom, together with the dignity of its advocates, for the very valuable consideration of remaining the same party organization and the privilege of voting for such candidate as the slave power may think fit to present.

6. Resolved, That Daniel Webster, Lewis Cass, and others of like stamp, who are aiming to lull the free States with the idea that slavery cannot be extended, and sounding the alarm of disunion as a pretext for their servility and lack of fidelity to the interest of freedom, reversible consideration of remaining the same party organization, and the privilege of voting for such candidate as the slave power may think fit to present.

6. Resolved, That Daniel Webster, Lewis Cass, and others of like stamp, who are aiming to lull the free States with the idea that slavery cannot be extended, and sounding the alarm of disunion as a pretext for their servility and lack of fidelity to the interest of freedom, regently and the very valuable consideration of remaining the same party organization of remaining the same party organization of two dispersions. the application of the Ordinance of 1787, by Congress, in the organization of the Territories, so that the same be incorporated in each and every bill which may hereafter be passed for the government of said Territories.

ernment of said Territories.

Resolved, That our Senator for the district of Fayette and Union, and our Representative for this county, when elected, be, and hereby are, required and instructed to vote for or support no man as a candidate for United States Senator, at the ensuing election, whose course or sentiments have been and still are against the adoption of the application of the Wilmot Proviso to the Territories acquired from Mexico.

Resolved, That we, the citizens aforesaid, cher-the Union with unabated attachment, and that we will support the Constitution, believing in its powers and appreciating the inestimable benefit flowing from it, being convinced that it is better for all parties, and all sections, with refer-ence or regard to any fancied or existing evils, to wait patiently and work prudently under and through the various powers of the Constitution for a remedy to these evils, than wantonly de-

stroy it.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the passage of the bill in Congress, commonly called the "Omnibus Bill," and hereby request our Representative in Congress, should said bill ever be presented in the House, to vote against its passage, and to use all lawful means to have the State of California, with her present constitution and boundaries, admitted into the Union as a Free

Resolved, That as almost all the cherished measures of the Democratic party are now in opera-tion under the present Administration, the Whigs having declared a United States Bank, a high pro-tective tariff, and the other measures of their party, obsolete, we hereby re-affirm our unshaken confidence in the practical utility of the great leading measures of the Democratic party, our principles being equal rights and equal laws. Resolved, That this Convention cordially be-

Resolved, That this Convention cordially be-stows its highest commendation upon our Repre-sentative in Congress, Hon. G. W. Julian, for the able, bold, and intrepid manner in which he sustained, in his speech of the 14th of May last, in the Representative Hall, the principles which he advocated before the people; and we most de-voutly wish we could bestow the same commenda-tion on the whole Indiana delegation.

SENATOR COOPER.

CHESTER, COUNTY, PA., May 11, 1850. However much I once might have been amazed and astounded to have anticipated the present course of this gentleman, recent events had fully prepared my mind for the Era's editorial comments of April 25th upon his silence and dodging, pending this mighty struggle of slavery in Congress for the mastery over this continent. The Northern Senator who has found no other occa-sion during five months of fiery debate and con-tinuous struggle, for the expression of his view sion during five months of fiery debate and con-tinuous struggle, for the expression of his views, save the startling and frightful one which an-nounced the presentation in the Senate of a pe-tition from a dozen or two peaceable Quaker men and women, for the peaceful dissolution of this Union, is the very man to betray the liberties of the people, and barter away their most sacred rights for a little place and power. The Northern Senator who could witness treason stalk abroad at noon-day, in the very inner chamber of the at noon-day, in the very inner chamber of the Senate, and this Union threatened, resistance and blood intimated and boldly foreshadowed by his Senate, and this Union threatened, resistance and blood intimated and boldly foreshadowed by his official comrades, without once opening his lips without once finding occasion to speak for his country and the liberties of his countrymen, and in undying denunciation of that spirit and power which would make this land the lastrefuge and resting place of despotism on earth, but is suddenly seized with an alarm for the "stability of the Union," and is dragged from his quiet retirement to make his first speech, by repeating the old, worn-out, frothy, stereotyped trash about our "glorious Union" as his offering to his country and to patriotism, when both were so fearfully ushalled by a handful of quiet and obscure, peaceful disunionists, makes him the very man you should mark, as the one who, in all probability, has already pocketed the thirty pieces of silver.

Not a few of us marked him from that hour, and were fully prepared for the Exa's developments.

Most shamefully is our State represented in the Senate. I have not met a man, for years, who has the least respect or confidence in the poor and imbecile Sturgeon, who would have been forgotten, did he not make an annual growl at some illefated anti-slavery petition.

But the feeling growing up tewards Cooper is Batte Legislature. Indeed, it was remarked that between ever more prominent men in that body last winter than were ever seen in it before.

A seat in such a body is not considered an honor neath home, and it have not ment had home, and it has no emoluments of any moment. Hence none but very small or very young politicians seek a seat there. It was therefore a matter of surprise that men who usually refuse such places should be found there at that particular time.

It was supposed by some that they accepted the post for the purpose of defeating the pending amendment to the Constitution, to make judges elective by the People. But all but one of them afterwards supported that amendment; and it soon became apparent to those of us who watched their course, that

cy of the State in favor of the Proviso, and the existence of the act of 1847 on our statute book. But the feeling growing up towards Cooper is much more active and decided. It is one of indignation, contempt, and disgust—and for good reasons. He is one who has sought in every election campaign, and particularly in all in which he has had a personal interest, to summon to his aid, and the aid of his party, the anti-slavery vote, by his anti-slavery speeches. I am well acquainted with many prominent anti-slavery and Free Soil citizens of Adams county, where Cooper resides, and they have always rejoiced in his political triumphs, as triumphs also to their principles.

In all cases of kidnapping and fugitives taken and claimed before the courts of Adams county, Cooper was chief counsel; and in some of the most prominent ones, it is well known, capital was sought and made, by some one going to the pains of getting out notices when he would address the court, which never failed to bring a crowded court-room. In many ways he had won the respect and confidence of the friends of freedom in this State, and his election to the Senate was deemed cause of rejoicing, as the next best thing, to the election of a thoroughly consistent Free Soil candidate; not, however, owing to any superior qualifications for the post of United States Sanator, but to his supposed sincere devotion to the great principles of Free Soil. In the employed of the strongest Free Soil districts in it, at which the great burden of their speeches was to show that the Whig party was the Free Soil party, and their anzious she only reliable means of effecting anything in behalf of the great question.

Stevens has, in a degree, abbly maintained his reputation upon this subject, in his able, in his able

the great principle—and yet treachery and treason, more accurated than ever sent traitor to the gallows, has cheated the people out of their liberties—has robbed poor, servile Pennsylvania out of even one representative in the Senate—has filled up the last cup of her degradation, and whelmed her in a orime which may reach down to ages and uncounted millions—atreason against to the State to promote the success of a Presidential aspirant. to ages and uncounted millions—a treason against country and kind, which will doom its perpetrators to oblivion, or give them a resurrection in the execrations of the human race.

J. Slavery friends the fact that an election for Con-

the crisis has come, and the conflict is now pending, which must settle the future destiny of this

our deepest contempt.
On motion,
Resolved, That, as a good means of promoting
a good cause, we would recommend the regular
organization of an association in every convenient
district in the county, in support of the Ordi-

nance of 1787.

Resolved, That a committee be now appointed

to report a constitution for the district of James-town and vicinity, inviting all true friends of liberty, from whatever party they may come, to join

Mr. Morrow, being appointed the committee, reported the following Constitution:

Whereas the country is in a deplorable condition through the influence of slavery, and where-

as it is the duty of every good citizen to rise in opposition to this ruinous evil and its extension, the undersigned, desirous more effectually to co-

operate in this good work, agree to form an asso-ciation, and be governed by the following Con-

tion forward a copy of the proceedings to the editors of the Xenia Torchlight, The Cincinnati Gazette, The National Era, The Ohio Statesman,

and The Ohio Standard, with a respectful reque

for publication.

Adjourned to meet at the school-room in James

Adjourned to meet at the school-room in James

town, on the first Saturday of August next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. James Hibben, Secretary.

TO ANTI-SLAVERY MEN IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Mr. Editor: At the anniversary meeting of the Washington County Anti-Slavery Society, held on the 4th of July, admirable resolutions

were passed.

I beg leave to commend these resolutions to

the attention of Anti-Slavery men throughout the State, many of whom are readers of the Era.

in its passage.
In the election of 1849, it was noticed that no

WASHINGTON, PA., July 27, 1850.

Let me also commend to the notice of all Anti-Slavery friends the fact that an election for Con-gressmen comes off this fall in Pennsylvania. The present Congress is disgraced by the pres-ence of no less than six doughfaces from our State; three of these, at least, are from Anti-Slavery dis-tricts—from the Erie, Butler, and Bucks districts. For the National Era. JAMESTOWN CONVENTION. Pursuant to notice, without respect to party, a Convention met, June 29th, 1850—G. Jenkins called to the chair, and J. Hibben appointed A proper vigilance will prevent a recurrence of the like disgrace. In the Westmoreland district, too, there seems to me, in the present disorder prevailing among the dominant party there, a chance for the handfull of Anti-Slavery men it scalled to the chair, and J. Hibben appointed secretary.

J. Morrow, being called on, made some brief remarks explanatory of the objects of the meeting. J. A. Jenkins, J. C. Johnston, and J. Morrow were appeinted a committee of business, who reported the following resolutions, which being duly considered, were adopted.

1. Resolved, That the time has fully come when the friends of free government, without distinction of party, should assemble together and give a free and full expression of their sovereign will with regard to the extension of slavery, and its protection by the National Government.

2. Resolved, That the contest now pending in the councils of the nation is but the inevitable result of a mighty effort to subvert practically the great principles of a representative democracy, as couched in the Declaration of Independence, and to institute permanently in its stead an unhal-

contains, to do something for the defeat of a dough-face. RUSSELL ERRETT. RUSSELL ERETT.

NOTE.—The Legislature elected this fall will choose a United States Senator in place of Daniel Sturgeon, whose term expires next March.

SIMON CAMERON, a prince among doughfaces, is a candidate for the place. The same body will also divide the State into Congressional districts under the new apportionment. I mention these facts, that our friends may take them into consideration in connection with the attempt that will eration in connection with the attempt that will be made to repeal the act of 1847.

For the National Era. FREE SOIL MASS MEETING IN NEW YORK.

MIDDLEVILLE, July 15, 1850. The friends of "the immediate and unconditional admission of California into the Union" met at Herkimer, in mass meeting, on Saturday, the 13th instant

cy, as couched in the Declaration of Independence, and to institute permanently in its stead an unhallowed and despotic rule, congenial only with the interest and perpetuity of human slavery.

3. Resolved, That the pure and patriotic principles of democratic liberty and the despotic usurpations of slavery cannot both control the sovereign power in the same Government; and that the crisis has come and the conflict is now pand. The meeting was called to order by Judge Graves, and Arphaxad Loomis was chosen President. The meeting then listened to an able and earnest speech from Ex-Senator Dix, upon the "speedy and unconditional admission of California into the Union, and the duty of Congress to nation for freedom or despotism.

4. Resolved, That each Senator and Representative from the free States of this Union, who are nia into the Union, and the duty of Congress to organize the Territories, with the prohibition of slavery from them forever." The speech of the Senator was calm, deliberate, and very impressive. He used the duty of the Democracy of the Union to adopt the principle of divorcing the General Government from all responsibility for the existence and perpetuation of slavery; and affirmed that this was the only ground upon which peace could be restored to the councils of the nation.

pling upon the will of his constituents, and handled it without gloves. And, by the way, did he not mean to lash the recreant Senator from his own State, who has done the same thing?
After the address, letters from David Wilmot,
Preston King, John Van Buren, and others, were
read, in which the measures of the Free Soil

zens, to make citizens of others who love liberty just as well. And let the Senators and Repre-sentatives of the old Empire State heed the voice

of Old Herkimer, which comes up from her hills and valleys, bearing upon its tongue the tones of Yours, truly, TO ANTI-SLAVERY MEN OF PENNSYLVANIA

To the Editor of the National Era : stitution:

Art. 1. This society shall be called the Free Soil Society of Jamestown, and based on the following platform:

The abolition of slavery and the slave-trade in the District of Columbia, and all other places where Congress has the power. A positive prohibition of slavery in all new territory now in possession, or which may be hereafter acquired. Decided opposition to the admission of any more slave States into this Union, under whatever pretext. (Remaining articles omitted.)

Resolved, That the secretary of this Convention forward a copy of the proceedings to the

Blakely, Pa., July 23, 1850. BRITISH WEST INDIES-FREE LABOR AND SLAVE LABOR.

One of our English friends, G. W. ALEX-ANDER, who lately spent several months in the West Indies, has furnished us with the following valuable article.—Ed. Era.

We do not think that the great question of slave emancipation should be decided by the number of hogsheads of sugar or bales of cotton that may be produced by free compared with a slave community, but by the far higher considerations of justice and benevolence and the requirements of justice and benevolence and the requirements of Christianity. Nevertheless, at a time when the actual results of emancipation, on a large scale, in the British West India colonies, are extensively and confidently misstated, we believe that it will not be unacceptable or useless to our readers to present them with a few statistical facts relative to the subject. They will, at least, show that the consequences of slave abolition have not been so disastrous to the planters in those regions as has been represented, and still The act of 1847, here referred to, was an act passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature in the winter of 1847, to repeal the laws declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court in the Prigg case; to prohibit all State officers from assisting in the capture of fugitive slaves; to prevent the use of county jails for detaining captured fugitives; and to repeal the act of 1780, which authorized "sojourners" from other States to bring their slaves into the State, and hold them as such for six months. those regions as has been represented, and still more will they prove that the emancipated peasantry is not of that indolent and semi-barbarous character which ignorant, prejudiced, or interested persons have been wont to affirm. It will be ed persons have been wont to affirm. It will be observed, that the table given below contains an account, not only of the sugar received from the British West India colonies, but from other sources for the supply of the market of Great Britain, and that it also embraces the consumption of sugar in that country. Much of this information, which does not immediately relate to the exports of the emancipated colonies, will be found to have an indirect bearing on that subject, and will be, also, interesting as making the statement relative to the supply and consumption States to bring their slaves into the State, and hold them as such for six months.

The act was passed unanimously in both branches of the Legislature; was promptly approved by Governor Shunk, and men of all parties rejoiced less than three Democratic ex-judges, and many other prominent politicians in the Democratic party, were elected to the lower House of our State Legislature. Indeed, it was remarked that statement relative to the supply and consumption of sugar in Great Britain more complete.

Years.	1883 1883 1883	1887 1887 1888 1888 1888	1345 1345 1345 1345 1345 1345 1345 1345
Importation of sugar from British British W. I. British W. I. British British Guiana. 4,103,990 455,546 133,5	4,103,900 3,773,456 3,646,205 3,843,976	3,524,209 3,601,791 3,306,775 3,520,676	2,824,372 2,214,764 2,148,218 2,508,725 2,509,701 2,453,050 2,867,708 2,163,155 3,199,814
of sugar froi Great Mauritius.	456,546 526,332 507.791 544,509	591,952 518,228 522,361 585,236	599,464 603,246 724,826 689,332 476,620 540,620 716,173 845,304 1,193,571
Great British cold Great British. In a titius. British East Indies.	113,531 79,593 98,284 121,470	98,718 110,237 270,071 418,715	477,894 518,636 1,240,833 942,135 1,111,063 1,101,261 1,388,766 1,425,114
in cwts. In cwts. East Other Brit. s. ish sources. 4.	1111	1111	10,126
Total British.	4,673,777 4,379,381 4,252,280 4,519,966	4,214,879 4,230,256 4,109,207 4,524,626	3,894,730 3,336,646 4,113,927 4,140,192 4,097,404 4,094,931 4,912,632 4,422,573 5,900,537
Consum British.	4,076,251 3,879,808 3,766,406 3,928,556	4,022,841 3,953,137 4,048,663 4,021,240	3,880,390 3,594,407 4,067,878 3,868,437 4,028,307 4,129,904 4,779,977 4,629,077 4,815,279
nsumption of sugar in Britain. In cwts. Sh. Foreign. 7	1111	1111	77.307 602,771 975,478
Total.	4,076,251 3,879,808 3,766,406 3,928,566	4,022,841 3,953,137 4,048,663 4,021,240	3,530,390 3,594,407 4,057,578 3,598,437 4,058,347 4,088,347 4,130,093 4,130,093 4,256,604 5,231,948 5,790,757

consistent with the happiness, whilst they were seriously opposed to the intellectual, moral, and religious improvement of the laborer. Lord Stanley, in introducing the British act for the abolition of slavery, urged, among other reasons for that measure, the very large number of punishments inflicted on the slave population, and the increase of exports in some of the principal colonies, simultaneously with a considerable decrease in their population. It should also be noted that since the introduction of freedom, a considerable number of mothers have withdrawn onsiderable number of mothers have withdrawn altogether, or to a greater extent than formerly, from field labor, whilst not a few of the men have changed their employment, and children are extensively sent to school instead of the plantation. In addition to these causes of decreased exports, may be stated the greatly increased consumption of sugar by the measurery, and the prevalence of may be stated the greatly increased consumption of sugar by the peasantry, and the prevalence of unfavorable seasons during many late years in the important island of Jamaica. We might advert to other causes tending to the same result, which marked the very early period of freedom, which marked the very early period of freedom, especially disagreements with respect to wages, and other circumstances, but which have now to a great extent ceased. We must not, however, omit to mention as a serious discovery. er, omit to mention, as a serious discourage ment to the production of sugar in the Brit ish colonies during the last four years, the op-eration of the sugar act of 1846, which has pro-duced a serious fall in the price of the great sta-ple, and has thereby led to the abandonment of ple, and has thereby led to the abandonment of many sugar plantations, and greatly reduced the rate of wages given to the laborer on estates that remain in cultivation. It will be seen that amidst all these circumstances there has been a decided tendency to increased production from a very early period after the establishment of freedom, and that the exports of sugar from the British West Indies and British Guiana have during the last three years reached three fourths of their amount during the latter period of slavery.

We have not at hand an account of the ex-We have not at hand an account of the exports to the same colonies from Great Britain, but we know that they show a large increase as compared with the time of bondage, and thereby evidence to how much greater an extent the necessities and comforts of life are enjoyed by the mass of the people than formerly. We are pleased to learn, from the American Almanac, that the people of the United States also export largely to the British West India colonies and British Guiana, which received from them in 1848 no less in value than \$4,939,650, whilst the slave island of Cuba, with a larger population slave island of Cuba, with a larger population and greatly superior fertility to the average of the British possessions, did not purchase more han \$6,432,380.

If the results of British emancipation be satisfactory to the extent that we have shown it to be in a commercial point of view, in its infancy what may not be expected in its maturity, with rapidly increasing population, and that popula-tion advancing not slowly, as we have reason to believe from the past, in intelligence, morality, and religion?

read, in which the measures of the Free Soil movement were strongly commended and encouraged. The meeting adopted unanimously a series of resolutions, advocating the "immediate and nnconditional admission of California into the Union, and the speedy organization of the Territories with the Jefferson Ordinance of 1787."

The meeting was well attended, occurring, as it did, in the midst of the hay season. It was a fit celebration of the Anniversary of Liberty in the Great West. It was a meeting of freemen, to make and keep free other men—of liberty-loving citizens, to make citizens of others who love liberty just as well. And let the Senators and Representatives of the old Empire State heed the voice who wish to stifle investigation or to scoff at those who believe more than themselves. At any rate, I shall go on publishing freely whatever of interest

who believe more than themselves. At any rate, I shall go on publishing freely whatever of interest these eventful times produce.

The greatest wonder of these soul-stirring days is the wide-spreading conviction of intelligent men, that the spiritual world is coming into free and open connection with our every-day life, and that spiritual beings are beginning to become audible and tangible to our gross and earth-mixed senses. The wonderful developments of Auburn and Rochester, related by Messrs. Capron and Barron, are beginning to display themselves in a bolder and more conspicuous manner. The parties to these displays, Mrs. Fish and the Misses Fox, have visited the city of New York, where they have been holding spiritual communications they have been holding spiritual communications in the presence of a number of our distinguished in the presence of a number of our distinguished literati, whose reports have been highly favorable. They were invited to a party at the house of the Rev. Dr. Griswold, where among the distinguished gentlemen present were the poets Bryant and Willis, the novelist Fenimore Cooper, Mr. ev. Dr. Hawks, Gen. L. Francis, Dr. Marcy, Mr. Tuckerman, Mr. Ripley, Mr. Bigelow, and other literary gentlemen. The experiments, rappings, and answers, on these oc-casions, as described by gentlemen present, in the Tribune, Home Journal, and Evening Post,) were about the same as usual. The answers were given freely and correctly to Mr. Cooper, Dr. Francis, and Mr. Tuckerman, describing deceased persons whom they had in their minds. Dr. Hawks did not whom they had in their minds. Dr. Hawks did not succeed well in getting answers, and with the rest of the company the spirits declined communicating.

The physical manifestations, however, were very striking, and we are much indebted to N. P. Willis, of the Home Journal, for the direct and frank way in which he has spoken out of what he saw. The following extract from his leading editorial in the Home Journal is quite interesting:

esting: "The two Misses Fox, as well as their married sister, have nerves so plumply clad in health and tranquillity, that it is difficult to reconcile their appearance with the fact that they have been

tranquility, that it is dimedit to reconcile their appearance with the fact that they have been worked upon, for two years, by the phenomena of unexplained visitations; and, indeed, throughout the evening, we were struck with their combined good humor and simplicity, and the ease and unpretendingness with which they let their visiters (from both worlds) have their own way. They evidently won on the respect and liking of all present, as the evening went on.

"One little peculiarity, hitherto unremarked, came to our notice. The questioner's seat, to give him access to paper and pencil, was on one side of the table, and, chancing to occupy the place between him and the ladies, we had accidentally thrown our arm over the back of his chair. Whenever the knockings occurred, we observed that his chair was shaken, though our own intermediate chair, and the two standing immediately behind, were unmoved. We called attention to it, and it was corroborated by the other gentlemen. With such a heavy weight in the chair as Mr. Cooper's, or Dr. Francis's, it would have taken a blow with a heavy hammer to have produced so much of a vibration. That spirits can exercise mechanical force at all, is something new to believe. And the law of mechanics would be equally puzzled (cavillers insisting that the ladies themselves produce the exercise mechanics are all the produced to exercise mechanics. lieve. And the law of mechanics would be equally puzzled (cavillers insisting that the ladies them selves produce these noises and vibrations) to explain how Mr. Cooper's chair was shaken, when we aver, that, between their petticoats and him, we sat unmoved positively cutting off all physical and mortal communication. We may add that the ladies gave no particular attention to the phenomena, talking willingly to any one while the knockings were going on. Later in the evening, it was proposed to the Spirits to let us see them move the table across the room—a feat they are said to have done—but they were not in

they are said to have done—but they were not in the humor. "An experiment was tried, as to what the Invisibles would do with one of the ladies alone, or with two without the third, or with a gentleman, and one or two of the ladies. The strongest knockings were on the floor beneath, when the knockings were on the floor beneath, when the widow and her two sisters stood anywhere together. With two of them the knocks were fainter. We placed ourself between the widow and one of the young ladies, and the spirits would have nothing to say to them in our company. To one of the virgins, or to the widow singly, there was no demonstration. The spell, evidently, is in the combination and close locality of these three. Yet it seems companies the with neighborhood and time. seems communicable, with neighborhood and time. Mrs. Fish mentioned that, in Rochester, the

methods he has held a germend interest, to many according to the constitutional. This was followed to the constitution of the

"The suggestions and 'outside' bearings of this matter are many and curious. If these knocking answers to questions are made (as many insist) by electric detonations, and if disembodied spirits are still moving, consciously, among us, and have thus found an agent, at last, electricity, by which they can communicate with the world they have left, it must soon, in the progressive nature of things, ripen to an intercourse between this and the spirit-world. The failure of the 'Cincinnatians' to establish their 'clairvoyant telegraph,' three or four years ago, may have been owing to the fact that the new power is an intelligence, and will not be basely employed to 'fetch and carry' for trade. But we understand it has consented to be employed for healing. A report was made to the Homeopathic College, of New York, recently, that a physican had employed these knockers to consult the Spirit of Hahnemann as to a case despaired of, and the instructions given in reply had been followed, to the cure of the patient. The 'knocking' differs from clairvoyance, in the fact, that the spirit, in the former case, speaks first—and it is an advance upon clairvoyance, of course, as spirits know where they can be of use better than we, and are more at leisure to knock and tell us, than we to look up a clairvoyant. But then comes the wonder, how those, who have got well out of this "The suggestions and 'outside' bearings of this we to look up a clairvoyant. But then comes the wonder, how those, who have got well out of this world, should either wish or consent to have any-thing more to do with it! Or is it as schoolmasters go back to mix with children for their good, or as missionaries fall behind, in the march of civilization, to carry light to the benighted heathen who are coming on rather too slowly?

"We were very glad to see Mr. Cooper interested in the 'knockers,' the other evening, for he is one of the few men not afraid of the wealth.

he is one of the few men not afraid of the world, and whatever he sees and believes, with his logical and bold mind, he has the courage to tell, and tell well. The numerous places in which these knockings have been heard, within the past year, show that the ghosts at large have got the trick of it, and the 'demonstration,' altogether, to our thinking, is of sufficient extent and respectability thinking, is of sufficient extent and respectability to warrant grave attention. An electric telegraph scross the Styx, before they get one across the Atlantic, would make death less of a separation from friends than a voyage to Europe—but there is no end to the speculation on the subject, and we leave it with our readers."

A gentleman living in the midst of these phenomena, in western New York, writes under date of June 8th, as follows:

"The demonstrations continue to spread and make new converts. Many are firm in the faith that they are from hell and the devil; and others as earnest in the belief that they are angels from upper spheres. I can concur in neither opinion.

upper spheres. I can concur in neither opinion.
The spirit world, like this, is composed of ignorant and intelligent—all governed by the great law of affinity. There, of course, men will find spirits of their own affinity, to converse with, and time will show that the sources of these communica-tions are not infallible, as all evil, or all good, but "Some of us who are in the midst of these de-

The spirits either do not seem perfectly to under-stand the law themselves, or they judge it not best to give the world the full secret at this time. Whenever and wherever it appears in a new place, it seems to come as if by accident, and take them by

surprise.
"I have not succeeded in getting any spirit to agree to communicate with you through your sister, or otherwise. We do not often succeed in such requests, except in a general way, and the answers are, 'tell them to be patient, they will hear it soon? All the spirits that communicate agree that the time is not far distant, when all that are desirous will be able to communicate with their friends. I am much inclined to believe in the prediction made by several spirits, that a very general communication will take place during the present year."
Still more wonderful announcements will be

given in our next number. A private letter gives details of some phenomena more remarkable than any that have yet been mentioned. VERMONT .- The Free Democracy of Vermont

on the 2d instant. They seem full of spirit and enthusiasm. The following ticket was nominated: For Governor, Lucius B. Peck; for Lieutenant Governor, Stephen Smith; for Treasurer, Joseph Poland.
This is a strong ticket. Mr. Peck is now in

Congress, where he has sternly refused the slave-holder's test, and acted faithfully for freedom. The convention passed thorough-going Free Soil esolutions.

The "unterrified" Hunkers met in convention

on the 4th instant, and succeeded in finding three men of the genuine Hunker stripe, bold enough to stand their nomination. These were accordingly nominated as their State ticket.

PHYSO-MEDICAL COLLEGE, CINCINNATI, O. FACULTY.

A Curtis, M. D., Professor of Institutes or Principles of Medicine \$12 00
Courtney, M. D., Professor of Practical Medicine and Obsterios 12 00
H. Stockwell, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology Physiology ... D., Professor of Chemistry and E. M. Parritt, M. J., Protessor of Chemisser, and Medical Jurisprudence 15. Brown, M. D., Professor of Botany, Materia Medica, Pharmacy, and Therapeutics 17. A. Powers, M. D., Professor of Surgery 18. H. Stookwell, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy E. H. Stookwell, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy J. BROWN, Dee

WINTER SESSION OF 1850 Will commence on the first Monday of November, and continue seventeen weeks, (the last week devoted to the candidates for graduation.) The expense of tickets, \$72; matriculation, \$3; graduation, \$20. Board, from \$2 to \$3 per week.

week.

One hundred dollars, in advance, will secure a certificate that will entitle the purchaser (or his assignee) to as many courses of lectures as he may require for graduation; or it will entitle the subscriber to a share in the College ground and buildings.

NEPLY to Remarks of Rev. Moses Stuart on Hon. John Jay, and an Examination of his Scriptural Exercises, contained in his recent pamphlet entitled "Conscience and the Constitution." By William Jay. An octavo pamphlet in a neat cover. Price 6 cents For sale by Aug. 1. WM. HARNED, 61 John street, N. York. CINCINNATI NATIONAL ERA AGENCY, No. 239 Main street, a few doors below 6th, west side.

No. 239 Main street, a few doors below 6th, west side.

THE National Era is delivered by a carrier in any part of the city at \$250 a year, free of postage. Those who prefer it can be supplied by the month, at 25 cents per month. Single copies can also be had. Price by mail, \$25 cents per year.

Subscriptions also received for the Friend of Youth, edited by Mrs. M. L. Bailey, free of postage, delivered in any part of the city, at 75 cents a year, or 50 cents by mail.

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THE National Era comes from Washington to this office by Express, and is delivered by carriers in any part of the city proper, at \$2.75 a year, free of postage; single copies, six and a quarter cents.

Now is the time to secure this national advocate of the Liberty Movement, during the first session of Congress under the new Administration, when questions of the most thrilling importance must be decided.

Subscriptions and renewals respectfully colicited by New. 25.

GEO. W. LIGHT, 3 Cernhill. No. 3 Cornhill. PROSPECTUS OF THE FREE PRESBYTE-

THE first number of a weekly Religious Newspaper, bearing the above title, will be issued in the town of Mercer, Pennaylvania, on the first Wednesday of July, 1850, under the editorial charge of Rev. JOSEPH GOR. DON, assisted by Rev. JOHN RANKIN, Corresponding RIAN.

BUCHANAN'S JOURNAL OF MAN, dited and published by Dr. J. R. Buchanan, Professor o Physiology and Institutes of Medicine in the Eclectic Med ical Institute* of Cincinnati.

A Ta meeting of the Board of Managers of the Parkeville
A Hydropathic Institute, held Fifth month 15th, 1650,
Joseph A. Weder, M. D., was unanimously elected Resident
Physicias. In the place of Dr. Dexter, resigned.
Having made various improvements, this institute is now
pr. pared to receive an additional number of patients; and
from Dr. Weder's well-known skill and practical experience
in Europe, (acquired under Vinenz Preisanist, the founder
of the Hydropathic system) and for several years past in
this courtry, and particularly in the city of Philadelphia,
(where he has had many patients,) the Managers believe
the afflicted will find him an able and an attentive physician. Physiology and Institutes of Medicine in the Eclectic Medical Institute* of Cincinnati.

THIS Journal is devoted to the entire science of man, and especially to recent and wonderful discoveries in Phrenology, Physiology, Psychology, and other anthropological sciences. Vol. 1, terminating in June, 1850, comprises 620 pages, and eight engravings—price \$2. Vol. 11, ornamencing in July, will be published in monthly numbers of 32 pages, at \$1 per annum, in advance. The editor of this Journal is the original discoverer of the impressibility of the brain, and of many of its functions undiscovered by Gall or Spursheim. His lectures in the Institute elicited from his class the following expression:

"While therefore we gratefully accord distinguished honor to the labors of Gall and his coadjutors, we do at the same time regard the contributions which have been made to Anthropology by Dr. Buchanan as far exceeding those of his predecessors."

Many similar statements, from classes and committees of investigation, might be adduced. The readers of the Journal speak of its contents in enthusiastic language, and the venerable Professor Caldwell, the father of Phrenology in America, as well as its most distinguished and learned

venerable Frofessor Caldwell, the father of Phrenology is America, as well as its most distinguished and learned champion, says of the Journal:

"The knowledge your Journal contains is of an elevated rare, and refined order, and a valuable character. At pres-suc, however, you are in advance of the age." Specimen numbers of the Journal will be sent gratuitous ly, by addressing the editor, post paid. * The Eclectic Medical Institute is the principal Medica

Institute.

The main building is three stories high, standing back from the street about one hundred feet, with a semicircular grass plot in front, and contains thirty to forty rooms. The grounds around the house are tastefully laid out with walks and planted with trees, shruhs, &c. On the left of the entrance to these grounds is a cottage containing four rooms, used by male patients as a bathing house, with every convenience for "packing," bathing, &c.; on the right of the entrance, about two hundred feet distant, stands a similar cottage, used by the ladies for similar purposes.

In the rear of the Institute, at the distance of one hundred feet, are three other cottages, some eighty feet apart. One of these is the laundry, with a hydraut at the door; the other two are occupied by the servants.

The hydraut water is introduced into these cottages as well as into the main building, and all the waste water carried off by drains under ground.

THE WATER WORKS College of Cincinnati, and is one of the seven leading medi-cal schools of America. Its instruction is remarkable for its liberal and comprehensive scope. July 18. DR. CHARLES MUNDE'S WATER CURE ES-

TABLISHMENT, At Northampton, Massachusetts.

At Northampton, Massachusetts..

THIS Establishment is situated at Bensonville, on the west bank of Mill river, two and a haif miles from the Northampton Railroad Depot, seven hours' ride from New York, about five from Boston, and five from Albany, in one of the pleasantest valleys of New England, surroun ned with wood grown hills, with shady walas, and abundantly supplied with the purest, softest, and coldest grantle water. The air is pure and healthy, and the climate mild and agreeable. The new and sracious buildings offer all the conveniences for water-cure purposes, such as large plunge baths, douches, and airy lodging rooms for about fifty patients, separate for either sex, a gymnasium, piano, &c. The Doctor being the earliest disciple of Priessnitz now living, and having an experience of more than fifteen years of his own, (his writings on Water Cure being in the kands of every European hydropath,) hopes to respond to any reasonable expectations from the Water Cure system, made on the part of those sufferers who may confide themselves to him. He, as well as his wife and family, will exert themselves to insure to their patients every comfort compatible with the ohief purpose of their residence in the establishment.

Terns—For board and treatment, \$10 per week. Ladies and gentlemen accompanying patients, \$5 per week.

July 25—In.

ried off by drains under ground.

THE WATER WORKS

Consist of a circular stone building, standing on the brow of a hill, surmounted by a large cedar reservoir containing five hundred barrels, brought from a never-failing spring of pure cold water in the side of the hill, by "a hydraulic ram," a self-acting machine of cast iron, that is kept constantly goings night and day, by the descent of the water from the spring. The surplus water is carried from the reservoir to a fountain in the water works yard surrounded by weeping willows. In the first story of the water works is a circular room, containing the douche bath, which is a stream falling from a height of about thirty feet, and can be varied in size from half an inch to an inch and a half in diameter. Adjoining the douche room is a dressing room, with marble tables, &c.; the rising douche (for the cure of piles, &c.) is one of the most complete contrivances or the kind, being entirely under the control of the patient using the same.

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building, can be seen at home most of the whole of the time,
day or evening. He has more room and better conveniences
for the Truss Business than any other person engaged in
it in this city or any other.

THIS Institution is agreeably situated in a healthy par of Loudoun county, Virginia, eight miles west of Lees burg, and two miles south of the stage road leading from

I of Loudoun county, Virginia, eight miles west of Leesburg, and two miles south of the stage road leading from Washington to Winchester.

The summer term will commence on the 18th of Fifth month, (May.) The winter term will commence on the 18th of Fifth month, (November.)

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THE FRIEND OF YOUTH, a new and attractive monthly journal for Youth, edited by Mrs Balley, and published at Washington, also comes by Express to this Agency. Price, delivered in Boston, free of postage, 75 cents a year; by mail, 50 cents.

- June 6.

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Jan. 29.

OLD Dr. Townsend is now about seventy years of age, and has long been known as the Author and Discoverer of the genuine original "Townsend Sarsuparilla" Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sal 5 circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore diseases, and saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful healing power. This

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Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better; because it is prepared on scientific principles, by a scientific man. The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the Art, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the Old Doctor's Sursaparilla. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains many medicinal properties, and some properties which are inert or useless; and others, which, if retained in preparing it for use, produce fermentation and acid, which is injurious to the system. Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so volatile, that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a scientific process, known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these volatile principles, which ify off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under head, are the very essential metical properties of the root, which give to it all its value. The Gennine Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla and set the content of the properties of the Sarsaparilla and the content of the stream of the properties of the Sarsaparilla and the content of the stream of the properties of the Sarsaparilla and the content of the stream of the properties of the Sarsaparilla and the content of the stream of the properties of the Sarsaparilla and the content of the sarsaparilla and the content of the sarsaparilla and the sarsaparilla

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Nov. 15—tf LARD FOR OIL.

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THIS new and attractive journal for Youth, edited by Mrs. Bailey, and published at Washington, can be had at the Boston Agency for the National Era, 3 Cornhill Price, by mail, 50 cents a year; delivered in Boston, free of postage, 75 cents.

Nov. 25.

3 Cornhill Reston.

TTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor
Chancery, will give prompt attention to all busine
trusted to his care in this and the adjoining counties. Youngstown, Mahoning Co., O.

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J. P. WHELAN.

May 23—1y

A. WOOD. THE ASSAM TEA COMPANY,

No. 136 GREENWICH STREET, NEW YORK. THE proprietors beg to call the attention of connoisseurs in Tea, and the heads of families, to the choice and rare selection of Teas imported by them, and bitherto unknown in this country, which by their tragrance and delicacy, combined with virgin purity and strength, produce an infusion of surpassing richness and flavor. The Teas offered are the following:

5 Prizes of 50 lbs. of Tea each, at \$1 per lb.

Those persons who prefer lower-priced Teas can receive their prizes in proportion, or they will be re purchased for cash, at a reduction of 10 per cent.

OF Country Agents required. Applications to be addressed, post paid, to the Company's Depot, as above.

Tribune Building; raniadeiphia, northwest corner of Annual Chestrut streets, and Chestrut streets, and English and English and English and English and Rolletting Agent, No. 10 State street, Boston. (Journal Building.) is also agent for the National Era. A GENT's for procuring Patents in the United States and foreign countries. They prepare Specifications and Drawings of new inven-tions, and transact all business connected with their pro-

ribers.

Models can be safely sent to us by the Expresses

Models can be safely sent to us by the Expresses

Rough sketches and descriptions can be sent by mail.

Leiters must be post paid.

Office on F street, opposite the Patent Office.

P. H. WATSON.

L. S. RENWICK. July 18.

W.M. GUNNISON, General Commission Merchant, 10 Bowly's Wharf, Baltimore, Md, Dec. 93.-1y

while the other does; it sours, ferments, and blows the bottles containing it into fragments; the sour, acid liquid exploding and damaging other goods! Must not this borrible compound be poisonous to the system? What! yut acid into a system already diseased with acid! What causes dyspensis but acid? Do we not all know, that when food sours in our stomachs, what mischief it produces!—fistule! ec, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrhos dysentery, colic, and corruption of the blood? What is scrotule but an acid humor in the body? What produces all the humors which bring on cruptions of the skin, scald head, salt rheum, crysipelas, white swelling, fever-orces, and all ulcerations, internal and external? It is nothing under heaven but an acid substance, which sours and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more or less. What causes rheumarism, but a sour, acid fluid, which insimuates itself between the joints and elsewhere, irritating and inflaming the tender and delicate tissues upon which it acts? So of nervous diseases, of impurity of the blood, of deranged circulations, and nearly all the aliments which affile human nature.

Now, is it not horrible to make and sell, and infinitely worse to use, this

Souring, Fermenting, Acid "Compound" of S. P. souring, Fermenting, Acid "Compound" of S. P.
Townsend!

and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob Townsend? Genuine Original Sarsuparilla is an Imitation of his inferior preparation!!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's article! and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. such a mountain load of complaints and eriminations from Agents who have sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's Permenting Compound.

We wish it understood, because it is the absolute truth, that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are heaven wide apart, and infinitely dissimilar; that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

JACOB TOWNSEND has sought and found the opp nity and means to bring his. Grand, Universal, Concentrated Remedy, within the reach, and to the knowledge, of all who need that they may learn and know, by jeyful experience, its

within the reach, and thow, by joyful experience, its
that they may learn and know, by joyful experience, its
Transcendent Pewer to Heal!

Der For sale in Washington City by the W. H. Gilman
J. F. Callan
M. Delany
M. Belany
Ridgely & Co.